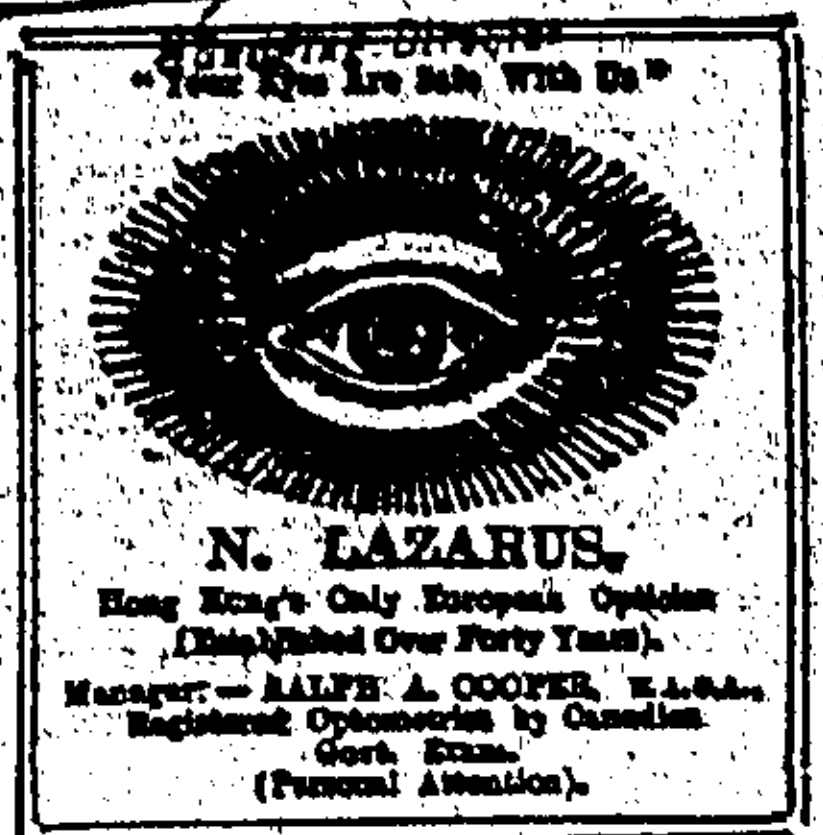


MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 22,009

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日玖拾月貳拾辰戊

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1929.

式拜禮

日玖廿月壹年九廿百九千壹英

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS														
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	O		No. 5	No. 13	No. 14	E		No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.55	8.30	9.05	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	1.21	1.33	2.45	4.35	5.40	7.55
Yamat Dep.	8.49	—	—	—	9.25	10.08	12.18	1.23	—	2.41	—	4.38	5.43	7.44
Shatin Dep.	7.51	—	—	—	9.30	10.20	12.30	1.33	—	2.53	—	4.50	6.00	7.55
Taiipo ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	9.55	10.33	12.45	1.48	—	3.06	—	5.04	6.13	8.08
Taiipo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ma On Shan Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	9.40	10.37	12.47	1.55	—	3.10	—	5.08	6.17	8.1
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	12.57	2.02	—	3.20	—	5.18	6.27	8.13
Shing shui ...Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	9.45	10.15	10.55	1.02	2.07	—	3.25	3.24	5.23	6.33	8.27
Sham chun ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.05	3.31	3.30	5.29	6.38	8.35
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.05	—	—	—	5.48	—	—	6.20	—	—	—	—	—
DOWN TRAINS														
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	O		No. 7	No. 8	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	O		No. 13	No. 12
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	*	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.25	—
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.01	10.35	11.27	11.48	3.06	4.39	5.47	6.15	—	6.40	6.50	—
Shing shui ...Dep.	7.35	8.12	—	10.48	—	11.55	3.15	4.4	5.54	6.25	—	—	6.57	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.20	8.16	—	10.47	—	12.03	3.20	4.50	5.58	—	—	—	—	—
Taiipo/Ma On Shan Dep.	7.40	8.36	—	10.57	—	12.11	3.21	5.04	6.12	—	—	—	—	—
Taiipo	7.64	8.51	10.54	11.01	—	12.18	3.26	5.04	6.18	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	—	11.14	—	12.30	3.49	5.17	6.28	—	—	—	—	—
Yamat ...Dep.	7.51	8.58	—	11.25	—	12.43	4.01	5.39	6.38	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.17	9.03	11.00	11.32	12.07	12.45	4.07	5.55	6.44	7.00	7.20	7.82	—	—

A REAL DRINK "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND

GUINNESS'S

FOREIGN
EXTRA

STOUT

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

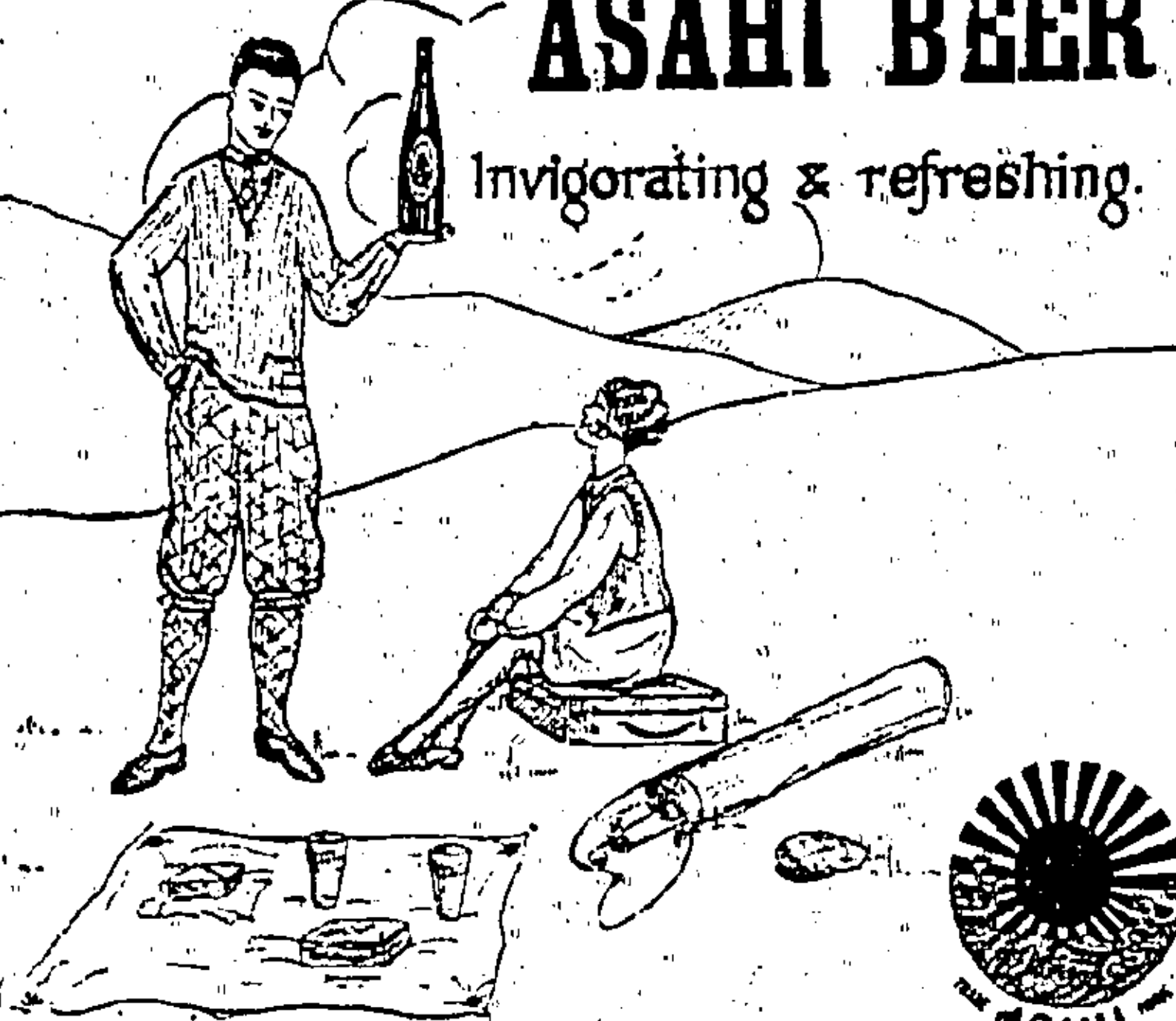
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Tel. Central No. 135.

Hong Kong.

ASAHI BEER

Invigorating & refreshing.



Sole Agents:-

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.
HONG KONG.TESTIFIES ABOUT THE GREAT BENEFITS OF POO ON
UNDER OATH ON THE WITNESS STAND.MODESTO WOMAN TELLS ABOUT THE HELP SHE GOT FROM
POO ON CHINESE HERBS IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT
OF MODESTO, CALIF., U.S.A.

Mrs. H. L. Perry, residing at 1025, Washington Street, on the witness stand in the Justice's Court, Modesto township, County of Stanislaus, State of California, testified some time ago as to the great benefits of the Poo On Chinese Herbs. Sworn under oath to tell the "truth and nothing but the truth" Mrs. Perry stated that she had been suffering from nervous indigestion for several years and had been to many doctors, but none were able to help her. Through a lady friend she heard of Poo On Chinese Herbs and decided to consult the Herbalist.

Mrs. Perry Says:-

"The benefits and help that the Poo On Chinese Herbs have brought into my family are more than I can ever repay. The health and happiness that these herbs have brought into my home is more than I can express in words.

For years I suffered with nervous indigestion. Every time I would eat my stomach would fill with gas and I would be in a distressed condition for several hours. I had headaches and was drowsy. At times I was unable to do my work and had to go to bed. I doctored with many physicians for years, but none was able to do me any good, and as time went on I became worse and more discouraged. My husband has spent several hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines and all failed to bring me any relief.

"Through a friend I heard of the Poo On Chinese Herbs. I was doubtful but hearing of the many cures that these herbs had brought about I decided to go. The results of the Poo On Chinese Herbs astonished me. After a few doses I began to notice a vast difference in the condition of my stomach and my general health. I continued to take the herbs and in a short time I was completely cured. Since that time I have gained steadily in weight and can now eat anything and all that I want without the least distress. I can truthfully say that I feel better now than I have in years, and I accredit it all to the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

Child Snatched From Death by Poo On Chinese Herbs

"Probably the greatest help that the Poo On Chinese Herbs brought about in my home was in the case of my baby boy Robert when he was a year and a half old.

"Shortly after having the measles he was stricken with pneumonia. For three weeks he coughed continually and laid in a stupor most of the time. A local doctor, after trying to help the boy during this time, told us that if the child was to recover it would be necessary to operate upon his lungs and have the puss drained off. My husband and I did not know what to do. The child was in a deplorable condition and had lost so much weight that we could not see how he could undergo an operation in the condition that he was in. We had really given up all hopes for him and many of the neighbours gave up hope of his recovery. Knowing what the Poo On Chinese Herbs did for me and my other boy, Royce, we consulted the herbalist and were given some Poo On Chinese herbs for the boy.

Imagine our joy and gratitude when the child began to improve and in three days was able to get out of bed and walk about a little. We continued with the herbs and the child was soon in a normal condition and completely cured. He gained all the weight that he lost and to-day is a well and happy little fellow. The neighbours are still remarking on the remarkable recovery by the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

Thousands suffering from catarrh, bronchial and lung trouble, throat, cough, asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, diarrhoea, influenza, heart disease, eczema, scrofula, female trouble, nervousness, insanity, obesity, kidney, bladder trouble, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyorrhea, epileptic fits, paralysis, tumors, ulcers, pimples, dizziness, headaches, neurasthenia, neuritis, and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to health and happiness without poisonous drugs or the knife, by the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

The Poo On Chinese Herbs Co. YEE POO LUN, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, Founder of the Poo On Herb Co. Over twenty-five years' practical experience in America, curing the sick with Chinese Herbs. Main Office, Modesto, Calif., United States. America. Hong Kong Office, 86, Queen's Road Central (Telephone) Tel. C. 5009. Office Hours: Daily 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Evening Hours: 8.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. by special appointment only. European Lady in attendance.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice, sugar and other foodstuffs, were as follows:-

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Double Peach	\$7.83
Green Seal	7.17
Red Seal Siam	7.24
Red Seal Broken	5.33
Full Moon	7.24
Red Seal Glutinous	7.92
Red Seal Glutinous Brewer	6.78
White Glutinous	7.07
Green Seal Old Brewer	6.56
Green Seal Glutinous Brewer	6.78
No. 1 White Broken	6.02
Green Seal No. 3 Old	6.56
Green Seal No. 3 New	6.72

Sugar.

No. 13 coarse powdered	Per Picul.
No. 20 coarse powdered	7.30
No. 24 coarse powdered	7.59

Miscellaneous.

Sago	Per Picul.
Black Beans	\$9.00
New Red Beans	6.50
Red Tea	8.30
Red Tea	22.20

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

CANTON, Jan. 28th.
Quotations at Monday's market for rice, sugar, flour and oil were as follows:-

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Seal	\$10.09
Red Seal	10.75
Red Bird	9.85
Red Peach	9.92
New Moon	9.90
Green Lion	9.93
Red Lion	9.50
Three Marks	9.75
Blue Seal	9.00
Chai Mui	11.05
See Mui	10.35
Green Pearl	6.44
Black Seal	6.30

Sugar.

No. 2 coarse powdered	Per Picul.
No. 3 coarse powdered	7.30
No. 20 coarse powdered	7.30
No. 1 Granulated	10.40
No. 1 Fine Granulated	10.40
Refined White	8.50
Wai Chow White	8.50

Flour.

Man-of-War	Per Bag.
Silver Seal	\$4.10
Banana	4.05
Cheung Luk	4.10
Maize	4.24
Sword of Kwantai	4.20
Cannon	4.70
Cabbage	4.40
Dog's Head	4.32
Five Swallows	4.41

Oil.

Groundnut:-	Per Picul.
Fangchi	\$4.00
Min How	34.40
Tientsin	34.50
Dairen	38.40
Kwangsi Wood	36.40
Kwangsi Tea Seed	19.40

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

Owing to the approach of Chinese New Year, the cotton yarn market has been very quiet and many of the merchant have closed down temporarily. A few transactions have been done at recent prices.

Quotations on Monday were as follows:-

No. 42 Five Sons	Per Bale.
Fui Hce	\$32
Butterfly	328
No. 32 Pine Deer	458
Tin Koon	456
Double Horse	446
No. 20 City of Gold	324
Globe	318
Good Harvest	312
Double Horse	313
Tin Koon	318
Double Elephant	313
Ng Fook	298
Tram Car	304
Man Clock	312
Shepherd	301
Three Stars	303
No. 16 Globe	301
Fui Kwai	277
No. 12 City of Gold	277
Peacock	277
Fui Kwai	273
Tram Car	260
Aeroplane	275
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	258
City of Gold	254
Peacock	255
Lotus Bee	248
No. 8 Lion	200
Lion No. 2	196

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Water Works	\$3.55
Electric Power and Light Co.	5.10
Canton-Hankow Railways	0.50
The Sun Co.	7.50
Sincere Company	9.20
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.20
Canton Tramways	2.60
China Merchants S.S. Nav. Company	6.10
Central Bank	4.55

HONG KONG IMPORT TRADE.

TEXTILE BUSINESS IMPROVING.

In the fortnightly report issued by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, the following information is given in regard to import business:-

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.

Quantities of low quality Venetians and Italians and low to medium qualities of Whites, have been booked, and further enquiries are in the market. Clearances of Spring Fancies are quite brisk, owing to the introduction of the new Customs' tariff. Cotton prices have shown only slight fluctuations, and Manchester prices are slightly firmer, if anything.

There has been a certain amount of enquiry for Grey and White Shirtings, and a few orders have been placed. Some business has been settled in Black Cotton Venetians. Clearances have been stimulated by the approach of the new duties, and a fair amount of spring cargo has already been delivered.

Woolens.

The demand for Woolens has been better, and a satisfactory business has been done in Wool Venetians, Fancy Gaberdines, and Cap Tweeds. Clearances of Winter cargo have dwindled, and it is difficult to secure delivery of old lots.

Cotton Yarn.

During the interval since the last report our market has remained stagnant, and prices have declined \$2 to \$4 per bale.

Nominal quotations are as follows:- No. 10s. \$130-150; No. 12s. \$155-195; No. 16s. \$190-195; No. 20s. \$200-205.

Arrivals, 400 bales. Shipments, nil. Sales, nil. Unsold stock, 500 bales. Bargains, 5,100 bales.

Grains.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have handed us the following letter from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, of January 3rd:-

Trading in the Liverpool market has naturally been restricted during the holiday period, but values generally have remained very steady, with perhaps the exception of Austrian wheat, which is 1/- per qr. lower.

A moderate amount of first-hand business has been done in Canadian wheat during the past fortnight, but the demand is now very quiet. America has sold a small quantity of Durums, but she is still not offering Spring or Winter wheat. Australian shipments have been pressed for sale, and prices have declined to the extent indicated above.

The Plate continues to press her new crop wheat, but she is only meeting with a limited demand. India continues to show interest in Australian wheat, but not to the same extent as previously. Russia remains out of the market, both as an importer and as an exporter.

Much Depends On U.S.

It is very difficult to forecast the immediate trend of prices as there are so many "ifs" on the horizon at the present time. Much depends on whether the United States continues to hold her wheat off the market, and whether the Plate and Australia will continue offering freely. If the United States comes into the market as a seller, then Canada will doubtless be forced to compete on a far more energetic scale than she is doing at present. It looks therefore as if some new bull feature must arise before we can look to any real improvement in prices.

Shipments this week: 2,830,000 qrs., against 1,940,000 qrs. last week. On Passage: 6,795,000 qrs., against 6,145,000 last week.

The visible supply in the United States of Wheat is 178,385,000 bushels, against 122,475,000 last year. Corn, 17,140,000 bushels, against 27,033,000 last year; Oats, 14,971,000 bushels, against 28,517,000 last year.

The visible supply in Canada of Wheat is 70,384,000 bushels, against \$1,618,000 last year; Oats, 7,974,000 bushels, against 3,538,000 last year. Argentine Stocks:-Wheat 160,000 tons, Corn 130,000 tons, Oats 25,000 tons, Linseed 65,000 tons.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Hong Kong	2/0
Yokohama	1/10 7/16
Silver (spot)	26 1/16
Silver (forward)	26 1/2

IMPORT PRICES-CURRENT.

The reports and prices are published as supplied by Importers, and the Chamber cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Metals.

Iron and Steel:-	per picul
Steel Bars (round 1 1/2")	4.75-4.82
" Angles	4.60
" Rods	4.10-5.20
" Joists	4.15
" Sheets 4' x 8'	4.10
" Plates	4.35-5.00

Market firm with upward tendency

Swedish Bars	10.90
Small round rods	6.20
Hoops, black steel	7.60
" galvanized	10.80
Tubes, galvanized	7.4 per cent.
" Wire Nails, 1 1/4"	per picul 7.65-7.75
Galvanized corrugated sheets, 24/28	per 100 lbs. 24G \$7.05
Galvanized flat sheets, 1929 1/2"	per 100 lbs. 23G \$8.05
Galvanized 3/32" x 4" x 10' p. picul	\$9.30
Galvanized wire 18/22	\$11.40-11.50
Galvanized wire 3" x 7"	(Japan made) per picul -

LEAD.

B.M. Spot	13.60
" No arrive	13.60
Australian-B.H.P. Spot	14.20
" To arrive	14.20
English Yellow Metal	-
14 to 16 oz.	-
Japan made 20 oz.	-
Japan made 20 oz.	-
Slabs	-
Tiles	-
Zinc Sheets, 8 x 4	-
Waste and Old Materials	-
English I.C.W. 20' x 14" 100	-
100 lbs. Spot	p. box 9.10
English I.C.W. To arrive	8.90-9.00
110 lbs. Spot	9.10
English I.C.W. To arrive	9.00-9.15
American I.C.W. (Spot)	-
20' x 14" 100 lbs.	11.50
American I.C.W. To arrive	11.50
20' x 14" 100 lbs.	-

Petroleum Products.

White Road Brand	per case 4.08
Coastal Brand	3.88
Coke	-
EALE Brand	2 tins 5.50
per bulk 2.90	-
SOONOT MOTOR GASOLINE	per case 6.00
SILVER LIGHT	per case 5.50
CROWN BRAND	68 lbs. per 2 tins 5.50
" 8 1/2 galls. 68 lbs. per bulk 2.50	-
CROSS BRAND	71 lbs. per 2 tins 5.50
" 8 1/2 galls. 71 lbs. per bulk 2.64	-
LAMP GLASS	per 2 tins 3.42
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT	per case 6.00
" per 2 tins 6.15	-
" per bulk 5.55	-
TEXACO SCALE	per case 3.85
" "Yin Foo"	3.85
TEXACO SCALE "TEXACO"	6.80

COALS.

KALPING-No. 1 Lump	\$16.00
" Nut Coal	14.00
" No. 2 Lump	13.00
" Special Black	12.25
" No. 1 Black	10.75
" No. 2 Black	10.15

Flour Report.

AMERICAN	per sack \$4.20
Shanghai Flour	2.80-3.05
" Cut off	2.85-3.20
Australian No. 1	2.95-3.05
" No. 2	-
Canadian No. 3	2.85-2.95
" Straight	2.80-2.90
" Mixture	2.70
" 2nd Clear	2.65

STOCKS.

American	300,000 bags
Canadian	100,000
Australian	50,000

MARKET-Same as last reported.

SUNDRIES.

4th Quality of 100 sq. ft. per box	\$ 5.40
(Reported sales 3,000 cases)	-
Fair average sizes	-
11/16" thick	5.70
1/8" (27 oz.)	13.50

Prices firm.

China, India and Straits Produce.

SUGAR:-	per picul
Java Rough White	\$7.48-7.53
(Reported sales 55,317 piculs. Spot.)	-
Java Rough White per picul \$7.53-7.58	-
(Reported sales 37,280 piculs To arrive during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, 1929.)	-
Java Fine White per picul \$8.50 (Nom.)	-
Java Brown Brown per picul \$7.25-7.28	-
(Reported sales 4,963 piculs. Spot.)	-
Java Brown Brown per picul \$6.72-7.28	-
(Reported sales 2,310 piculs To arrive during Feb.-June, 1929.)	-
Java Melaka per picul \$6.25-6.58	-
(Reported sales 31,755 piculs. Spot.)	-
Java Crystal No. 24 per picul \$7.63	-
(Reported sales 118,000 piculs.)	-
Java Crystal No. 18 per picul \$7.25	-
(Reported sales 14,400 piculs.)	-
Java Soft White per picul -	-
Java Soft Yellow per picul -	-
Java Brown -	36.25
(Reported sales 46,400 piculs.)	-
Java Striped -	-
Jollo No. 1 -	-
" No. 2 -	-
" No. 3 -	-
" No. 4 -	-
" No. 5 -	-
Manila Brown -	\$8.85
(Reported sales 7,200 piculs.)	-
Manila Black -	-
Haitian Brown -	-
Singapore Candy -	\$9.80
(Reported sales 820 piculs.)	-
Market steady at advanced prices.	-

SALE PRICES:-

No. 1	per picul
No. 2	-
No. 3	-
Vienna	24.505
Prague	1623
Helsingfors	1923
Madrid	29.635
Lisbon	7097
Athens	375
Bucharest	8075
Rio	5 59/64
Buenos Aires	47 15/32
Bombay	1/8 1/32
Shanghai	3/4 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0
Yokohama	1/10 7/16
Silver (spot)	26 1/16
Silver (forward)	26 1/2

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CURRENCY PROBLEM IN MANCHURIA.

HUGE ISSUE OF FENGPiao.

INTERESTING JAPANESE FIGURES.

Mukden, January 18th:-The question of currency reform, the unifying of the monetary system of Manchuria, particular how to dispose of the large issues of irredeemable paper money, is attracting keen and wide-spread interest, not only among the Chinese authorities, merchants and bankers, but also among the Japanese merchants in Manchuria, who seem even more concerned about the matter. For, while many Chinese, in the first place the government itself, have profited financially by these issues, particularly by produce-market cornering operations, the fickle fluctuations of these paper issues have always been felt to be a great hindrance to business and a nuisance to Japanese business-men. Their complaints have recently been laid before the Associated Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo in a proposition prepared by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, going as far as suggesting some action in the matter by the Japanese Government.

Although the figures relating to the amount of these currencies given by the Japanese petitioners cannot be vouched for, they have considerable interest as long as all official data are lacking.

Choose Glaxo for your Baby

Your Baby's future health depends on your choice of his food. You must choose the food you know is best, for you dare not endanger your Baby's progress by experimenting.

Be guided by the experience of the great number of doctors, nurses and mothers who choose rightly by choosing the best food they know—Glaxo.

Choose Glaxo for your Baby now! And be free for ever from any anxiety as to Baby's steady progress towards healthy, strong, limbed, merry-hearted childhood. Ask your Doctor!

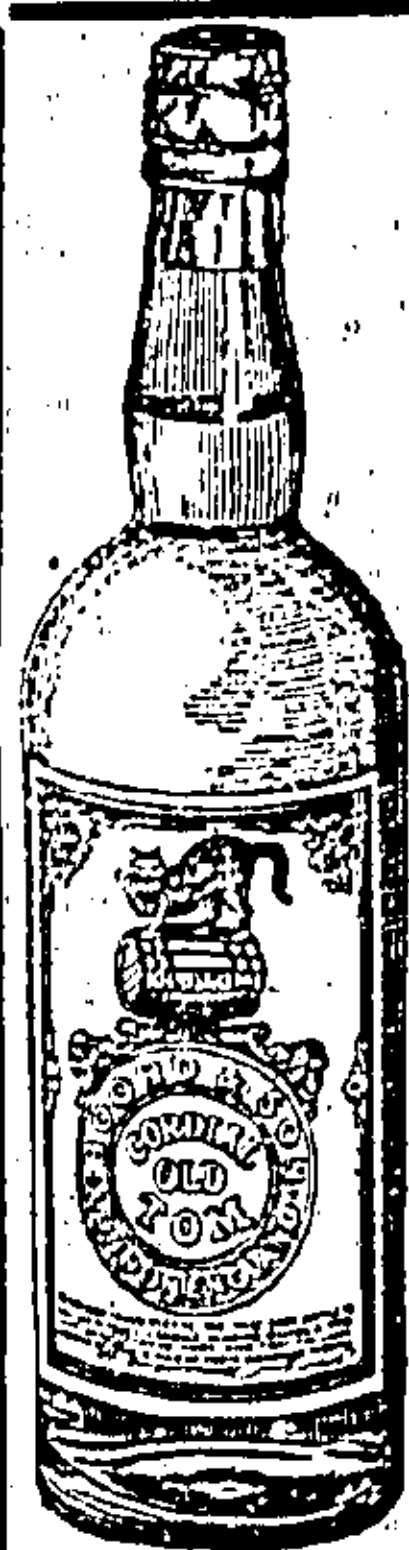
Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

When Baby is 6 months old

or when he cuts his first tooth, add a little Glaxo Malted Food to his Glaxo. This will provide the best means of strengthening Baby, gradually and naturally to taking more solid food. Obtainable where you buy Glaxo.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS



BOORD'S GINS

DRY & OLD TOM ARE THE BEST

UNRIVALLED FOR COCKTAILS.

Sole Agents:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

TEL. C. 75.



One Cigarette Too Many

One cigarette beyond the limit and your throat begins to assert itself—goes hot and dry and irritates. Now is the time "Allenburys" Glycine and Black Currant Pastilles prove such a boon. In a pleasant soothing manner they remove all irritation and your throat again becomes normal.

Try them. They are Delicious.

Your Cigarette Sticks them.

Packed in distinctive tin box containing 4 ozs.

Allenburys
Glycine & Black Currant PASTILLES

Allen & Hambury Ltd.,
London and Shanghai

THURSDAY

WILLIAM FOX presents
HANGMAN HOUSE
VICTOR M'LAGLIN

AT THE QUEEN'S

FELIX HAT SHOP

NEW YEAR SALE NOW ON
HATS, FROCKS



and Novelties at Bargain Prices.

7, ICE HOUSE STREET,
HONG KONG. TEL. C. 2224.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

WEARING FURS WITH AN AIR.

The wearing of fur is such a widely followed fashion that it easily loses all distinction unless some fine gesture or pose in the wearing of it distinguishes one fur coat or one fur-trimmed coat from another.

A RED COAT.



Krimmer fashions the Unusual Trimmings on a Coat of Red Imported Cashmere. The Collar, Which is in Yoke Style, Buttons Close to the Neck, and the Exaggerated Cavalier Sleeves Have a Band of the Krimmer Around the Edge and Down the Middle.

LAMP AND CLOCK SETS.

Standard lamps and clocks to match are the latest fancy for the boudoir. These are made in a smooth, unbreakable composition, which has the appearance of highly glazed china. One attractive lamp consists of a futuristic bird, bearing a slight resemblance to a parrot, with a shade of parchment coloured vellum in an original conical shape. The accompanying clock is made in green to match, and the tiny face is set in a plaque, also showing a modernistic design of jagged, uneven pinnacles, with the head of a bird at each side.

WINTER COATS.

PARIS OFFERS A WIDE CHOICE.

Paris is in a delightfully agreeable mood just now, really anxious that we should, each one of us, be thoroughly satisfied with our winter outfit.

All along the line the choice is wide, but this is specially the case with regard to coats and wraps. We have straight and curved-out lines to choose from; the outer garment may be long, short, tight in redingote fashion, or as loose as a man's sack coat. The very latest thing is the revival of belted winter coats.

Deep gauntlet cuffs, often reaching up to the elbow, are very fashionable this autumn. These cuffs nearly always appear on tight-fitting coats which have absolutely plain coat sleeves.

There is a run on red leather walking shoes. To be quite correct they must be of stout design, with Cuban heels—workmanlike shoes.

For everyday wear loose coats made of rough tweed are very much in vogue. Tweeds—especially rough Irish tweeds—are popular with the leading tailors. All the beige tints are prominent in this connection, and one of the most attractive motoring coats I have seen this season was made of black tweed knotted with white and finished off with collar and cuffs of white astrakhan. This coat was lined with white suede cloth.

An Idea For The Home "Furrier."

The smart little fur tie which can be successfully worn with simple tailor-made is a boon for which we freely give thanks, and happily these fascinating accessories are not necessarily unduly expensive, and some of the small pull-through ties can be made at home by clever fingers.

The leading dress designers are much occupied with alliances of black and grey, or black and white. Grey furs are used to trim black coats and wraps; in this connection, and for the same reason, the leading dress designers are much occupied with alliances of black and grey, or black and white. Grey furs are used to trim black coats and wraps; in this connection, and for the same reason, the leading dress designers are much occupied with alliances of black and grey, or black and white.

There are women who can wear ermine, chinchilla, sable, the richest and rarest of furs, and who never succeed in giving to their coats and wraps and collars the very least distinction. There are others who can only boast a bit of rabbit or imitation broadtail and who manage to look luxurious in everything they put on.

So much depends on the way in which clothes are worn.

A Slight Touch Of Arrogance. One woman, slender and tall, gathers her coat round her with a touch of arrogance, and the collar curls round her head and shoulders like a furry little animal. Round her sleeves go deep cuffs, from which emerge her little hands, the wrists heavily fettered with jewels.

The hem of the coat, if fur-trimmed, adds to the sumptuousness of the picture, and out of all the fur rises her little head wearing a hat which fits her as her glove fits her hand, or even more closely. It may be black or in colour; it may have a coloured wing as trimming, or no trimming but a jewelled pin.

Fur coats are cut straight and are gathered about the figure to make them crooked again.

Madame Must Have It Just So.

That is just where the Parisienne is so entertaining about fashion. She gets a dozen people round her in the shop to measure her skirt hem, or the hem of her coat, because it is not straight, and the whole thing does not hang right, and when she has made them put it "just so," she superbly gathers those skirts around her in all the crooked lines she pleases and thinks suit her and sails away leaving them breathless with admiration.

It is still true that a well-dressed woman who knows how to carry her clothes can do what she likes with the Parisians. They revel in her and admit that she has the right to look as luxurious and as difficult to please as she likes. Indeed, a good dressmaker, like a good cook, is inclined to despise a woman who is too easily pleased. To please the dressmaker, a woman must be something of a coquette, and to please a cook, something of a gourmet.

PETTICOAT BAGS.

Square sash shaped bags, which have two loose petticoat flaps across the front, so that the bag will expand to hold a large number of articles for its small size, are among the latest welcome novelties. Made of leather they are bound with flexible metal clips and lined with moiré silk.

OSTRICH FEATHER BROOCH.

A skeleton ostrich feather made in platinum, set with small diamonds, makes a delightful finish to a simple restaurant hat or black satin afternoon gown. The workmanship is very fine, the graceful curl of the real plume being beautifully reproduced.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.

MIDNIGHT SUPPER.

The end of the evening sometimes brings with it the urge to see what is reposing in the ice box or in the cupboard or oven. So often, in fact, that if a dish is listed for utilization on the morrow, the members of the family are implored not to include it in their "findings."

The results of the foraging are usually empty dishes that held left-over salad, or gelatine, or pies or puddings. Or a diminished beef roast or ham, that has been sandwiched with mustard or pickle.

If the search does not net so much in the way of ready foods, there may arise from the kitchen odors of eggs and bacon frying, and likely as not, of burnt toast.

But no matter how badly the frying is executed, or how far from golden is the toast, there is something about a late-in-the-evening supper picked up in the kitchen that makes it more enjoyable than a banquet.

If there are guests for the night or late callers and you wish to give them a particularly appetizing sandwich in a few moments' time try this one. On buttered slices of bread, cut not too thin, lay a slice of cheese and on top a strip of bacon. Toast in the oven under the flame. Fix tomato sandwiches in the same manner, and serve the two open sandwiches on the same plate.

Hot minced ham sandwiches prepared according to the following recipe take a little longer to make, but they are worth the extra trouble.

Season one cup of minced ham with one teaspoon of prepared mustard and add one tea-

HOWLERS.

(FROM A SCHOOLMISTRESS'S NOTEBOOK.)

The delicious absurdity of the child's new use of words is a joy to the mother. And in the heart of every schoolmistress there is an element of sympathetic amusement when she corrects her papers and uncovers some gems of older children's intelligence. Here are some genuine howlers from my exercise books during this term:—

The "broad arrow" is one that always hits the mark.

A "Job's Comforter" is a thing that babies suck.

Drinking water can be obtained from sea water by putting the sea water through a sifter.

The work of an auditor is—to keep order, to see orders through, to take orders down.

Do you know anything for which Stirling is famous?—Yes, silver.

Tennyson wrote "Break! Break! Break!" in memorandum of his friend Hallam.

What does a bat do in the winter?—It splits if you don't oil it.

FAVORITE FASHIONS
By SIMONE



A model of printed velvet in combination with plain velvet, that shows new youthfulness in soft one-sided treatment. The sunburst effect in bodies, is easily made. Gathered, under the jabot, creating diagonal necklines, which is finished with an inset vest of lace. The two-piece skirt, adds a shirred panel to dip its hemline, and is joined under girdle that is shirred at left-side front.

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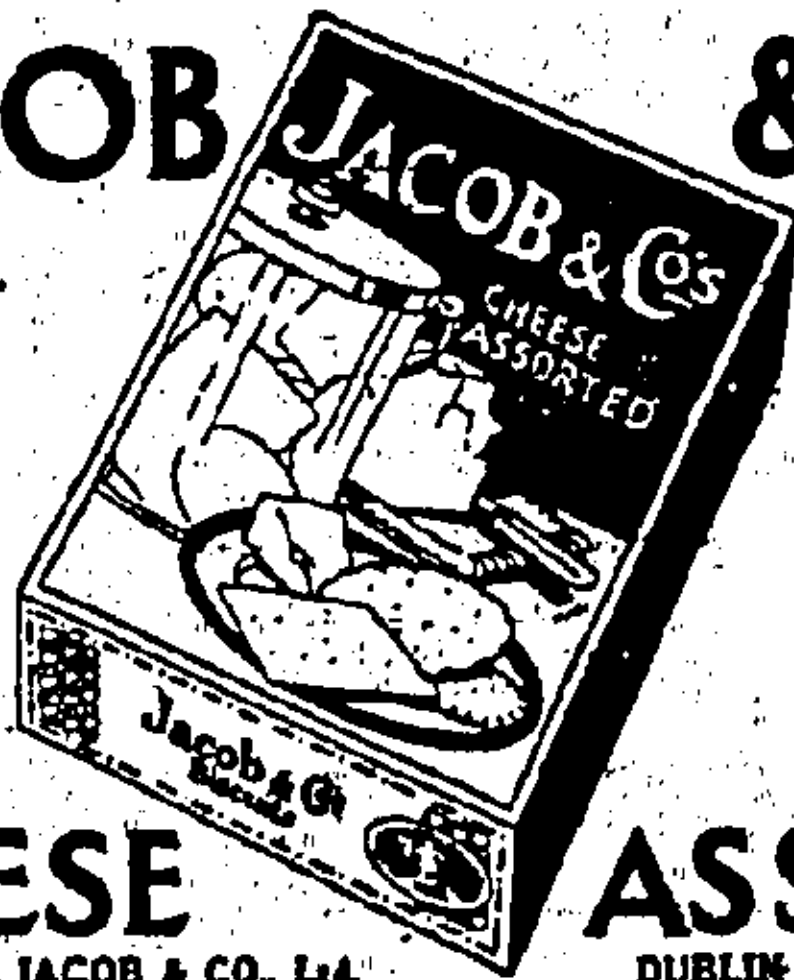
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your appetite falls—
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Try
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they will tempt and please you.

SOY MAKERS SUED.

DISCREPANCIES IN
ACCOUNT BOOKS.

PLAINTIFFS GET JUDGMENT.

After a protracted hearing, judgment was delivered yesterday at the Summary Court, by Mr. Justice P. Jacks, in the case in which the Hip Lung Wo Kee firm sued the Wo Chan firm, soy manufacturers, for the recovery of \$570 being balance for goods sold and delivered.

The full text of the judgment appears below:—

This is a claim for a balance due for goods sold and delivered.

The plaintiffs when making me a statement of particulars of their claim omitted items both as to the debit and credit side of their account, but though they remedied this immediately it was unfortunate, for their omissions gave the defendants cause to challenge the plaintiffs' books, with the result that a long examination of the accounts extending over three sittings has been necessary.

When the case closed I reserved my judgment in order that I might consider the notes I had made.

I find on looking into the accounts put in by both sides that, though there are discrepancies in the books of both the plaintiffs and defendants, the plaintiffs' claim is substantially correct.

The disputed entry of \$570 is due in respect of one consignment of goods which though it does not appear in the plaintiffs' cash book does appear to have been entered in the usual way in other books kept by them and I am satisfied it is a genuine claim.

The plaintiffs admit that a rebate of \$4.40 should have been allowed in respect of a cash which was returned which will reduce their claim at \$565.60.

The sum of \$98 has been paid into Court, I accordingly give judgment for the plaintiffs for \$467.60 with costs and order that the \$98 paid into Court by the defendants be paid to the plaintiffs.

Mr. A. el Arculli represented the plaintiffs and Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for the defendants.

"CROOK AND HIS BOGUS
FIRM."HONEST MEN CHEATED OF
THEIR MONEY.

VICTIMS IN COURT.

It was less than a year ago, when no fewer than thirty eight Chinese were deprived of their hard-earned cash by the South China Trade Protection Association, and one would expect the unsuspecting public to be more wary of mushroom firms asking cash deposits from men engaged by them. It is, however, obvious that the well-worn Americanism "a sucker is born every minute" is only too true.

Several Chinese were at the Summary Court yesterday before Mr. Justice P. Jacks. They all had the same story to tell—and that was how they had been deprived of their money by a firm calling themselves the South China Import and Export Company.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ who appeared for the plaintiffs sued two Chinese women, and also the firm. The women were alleged to be partners. Mr. P. M. Hodgson appeared on their behalf and denied partnership.

The actions were brought by Chan Che Fong, one in his own name, and one in the name of the Hop Sing Company. He claimed \$850 as money deposited in the name of the company, and in his own name he further claimed \$710. This represented \$800 deposited with the defendant firm and \$910 salary for three months. Another plaintiff who claimed \$300 deposited and \$80 salary. There was another plaintiff who claimed \$300 for money deposited and \$120 for salary.

All plaintiffs said that they had deposited the money in return for a job. They had worked there several months, when the office was suddenly closed down, and all valuable furniture removed to the house of one of the partners who had now absconded. The other partner had gone bankrupt.

Mr. Russ said that the South China Import and Export Company was apparently founded by a crook—who had now absconded. The other man who had gone bankrupt had apparently been "let in" by the other man. He also believed that the two women defendants in the case had also been duped.

He had consulted with Mr. Hodgson and thought it would best serve the interests of justice to call the man who had gone bankrupt, because at the Bankruptcy proceedings, the Chief Justice made very strong comments and suggested that the papers might be sent to the Attorney General for action to be taken. It was a case in which innocent parties had to suffer.

The bankrupt was then called. He told how he had himself been victimized by the firm. After hearing evidence, his Lordship gave judgment for the two women defendants. By consent, no order for costs was made.

KOWLOON COURT CASES.

P.W.D. OFFICIAL AND THE
LAST FERRY.

A \$10 FINE.

Mr. Wood of the P.W.D. was summoned before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court for driving car No. 1304 at a speed dangerous to the public. The defendant pleaded not guilty and denied that he was going at the speed alleged by the traffic officer concerned.

Sergeant Sarim in evidence said that at 12.28 a.m. (night) on January 13th he was on patrol in Nathan Road when the defendant, who was driving car No. 1304, approached at a high speed near Jordan Road. Witness immediately gave chase and "kept station" on defendant from Austin Road to Salisbury Road. Whilst so doing witness looked at his speedometer which showed a speed of 44 m.p.h. He drew alongside the car opposite the Post Office in Salisbury Road and requested the defendant, who was driving, to stop. The latter refused and carried on until arriving at the Star Ferry. Questioned by the Magistrate, witness said that the road was not deserted and that there were several rickshaws in Nathan Road.

In answer to the defendant as to how he could see his speedometer in the dark, witness replied that he had a light attached to his speedometer for the special purpose.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 remarking that the defendant had apparently wanted to catch the last ferry. However, there was no doubt that he was driving at a high speed, and considering the traffic near the Ferry—even at that late hour—the speed was considerably in excess of what was consistent with safety.

TOOK THE WRONG TURNING.

Captain Le Gros, R.A., was summoned for driving his car in the wrong part of the road namely the middle passageway in the Star Ferry, approach which is reserved for motor-buses.

The defendant pleaded guilty and said that he wanted to park his car near the Kowloon Wharves, and took the middle passageway to avoid the congestion at the Ferry Wharf.

On enquiry by the Magistrate it was stated that there was no written regulation regarding this turn of traffic near the Ferry—yet it was to state that for buses.

The Magistrate then asked the Traffic Officer in charge, how and why, should the defendant know that the passageway was reserved for buses only. The reply was to the effect that it was a well known fact that cars must take the outer left passageway at the Star Ferry approach.

The Magistrate intimated that the summons was proved but under the unusual circumstances, he would impose a caution. The Magistrate remarked that a sign board should be put up at the passageway entrance stating that it is reserved for motor buses only.

A POOR EXCUSE.

Remarking that the defendant must think he was a fool to expect anyone to believe that he (defendant) did not know what an automatic magazine was, Mr. E. W. Hamilton imposed a fine of \$300 or six months' hard labour on a Chinese passenger on the President Hayes for unlawful possession of six automatic pistol magazines.

When the defendant was called he pleaded guilty, but later changed his plea to one of not guilty, and said that he did not know that the magazines were amongst his effects, and that they did not belong to him.

Sergeant Fowle said he found the magazines in defendant's trunk. The defendant said that his son packed the trunk, and said he wanted a parcel to be taken to his mother.

His Worship: Do you mean to say you don't know what these are?—No, otherwise I would not have kept them.

The defendant pleaded ignorance of the laws of the Colony; but was reminded that notices were posted up in the ship notifying passengers that they must declare any arms that they might possess. He was fined as stated.

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with cruelty to four chickens, he pleaded ignorance of the local laws and also that such an offence was not prohibited in the country.

The Magistrate asked defendant how he would like to be put into a basket and have his wrists and ankles cut. It was not a question of law but of common sense.

His Worship: You can't do it in the country. A fine was \$5 was imposed.

(Continued on next Column).

CENTRAL COURT CAMEOS.

[BY "HUMANIST."]

She poised lightly on her dainty toes and held out her arms appealingly to the Magistrate. Her long tresses provided her only covering. It seemed that the supple lines and curves of her naked figure would have tempted a Bishop to his ruin.

But Mr. Lindsell was unimpressed. He did not betray any interest, even when a police inspector told the Court that she had journeyed through the Colony on the front of a motor-car with the same lack of covering.

Teoi Wong was charged with stealing her, and Lau Fuk appeared by his side in the dock charged with receiving the young lady.

A Chinese taxi driver identified her as his property and said that he had originally paid \$15 for her.

Teoi Wong was sentenced to two months' hard labour for having stolen the damsel and his companion was fined \$50 for his share in the crime.

The radiator mascot was then returned to its owner.

Li Man was in need of some new trousers. He found the draughts which whistled in and out of the tattered wrecks which encased his legs rather unpleasant. He succeeded in replenishing his scanty wardrobe with the addition of two pairs of Chinese trousers which were, naturally, too long and too short, too narrow and too wide.

"He hooked them off my clothes-line with a long bamboo pole," declared a yok.

"They fell down at my feet," protested Li Man innocently. "Besides, I only found one pair."

"Why were you so generous as to leave one pair behind?" queried Mr. Lindsell.

As Li Man could not answer this poser he was sent to jail for three weeks to reflect upon his misdeed.

A loud squawking heralded the calling of the next case.

"He is charged with stealing the chicken which is the property of a woman who identified it in Court this morning. Your Worship," explained a Police Inspector.

The chicken squawked loudly in corroboration of this statement.

Mr. Lindsell tickled the ear reflectively.

"Go on," he commanded.

"The chicken flew down at my feet and then went to run away. I picked it up and was arrested," declared the defendant indignantly.

"It was on a second-floor verandah and its feet were tied together," protested the owner of the bird.

"Hah!" exclaimed the Magistrate brightly. "Then how could it stand up to fly down to the street? A chicken must stand to fly."

Defendant scratched his head and thought hard.

"He came up the staircase and stole it," said the owner accusingly. "Then he must pay a fine of \$10 or go to gaol for 14 days," decided the Bench.

Ah Kai was hungry so he sat in a corner of Western Market and commenced to stuff himself with fried bean kernels. His enjoyment of the meal was cut short, however, by a prosaic police constable who arrested him for having stolen the kernels, from outside a shop.

Ah Kai was still hungry when he faced Mr. Lindsell who fined him \$5 for having committed the theft.

Ah Kai could not pay so he was invited to take tiffin in the gaol.

KOWLOON TONG POSTMAN
PUNISHED.

Defacing postmarks and delivering letters 24 hours late were the counts preferred against a Chinese postman on the Kowloon Tong road.

Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges.

The proceedings were taken on information by Miss Lulu Xavier of No. 300, Kowloon Tong, to the effect that the postmarks on letters addressed to her had been tampered with.

Miss Xavier was not in Court when called, and in answer to the Magistrate, Inspector Marks said that the young lady had left her house but might have gone to Hong Kong by mistake.

His Worship: It seems to me she's delaying the cause of justice just as much as the man has delayed her letters. It is most unsatisfactory that she's not here.

Defendant, when asked if he had any excuse to offer, said that he had committed the offence owing to pressure of work.

On the first charge, delaying the letters, he was fined \$10, and for the more serious offence of tampering with them he had to pay \$22. His Worship after inquiring if the man would be dealt with departmentally remarked that the defendant, had, in his opinion been adequately punished.

We have received a letter from Miss Xavier's father explaining that her absence from Court was due to her going to Mongkok to Police Station instead of to the Court.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CLAIMS OF CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Supposing I am hostile to "Christian Science," am I not just as much entitled to ask you to give space to my views as Mr. Adler? Let me say right here I am no friend to the movement, and it is just that feeling which prompts me to seek the hospitality of your columns to warn people of the falsity of the thing.

Mr. Adler tells us the truth about Mrs. Eddy is to be found in her life story, written by Sibyl Wilbur. Very well; with your kind permission let me say something about that book and the writer of it.

Mrs. Sibyl Wilbur O'Brien—to give her real name—was a reporter on the staff of the *Boston Herald*. She was a Catholic—therefore not a disciple of Mrs. Eddy. For the *Boston Herald* she wrote a "spoof" interview which gave great satisfaction to the faithful. So pleased were they that they asked her to write a life of Mother Eddy, which ran in serial form in a periodical called *Human Life*, published by a Boston man who marketed—of all things—a patent medicine! The tone in which Mrs. O'Brien wrote of Mrs. Eddy gave intense pleasure in C.S. circles, and her work was subsequently taken and reprinted as the authorised life of Mrs. Eddy—though the Irish-Catholic flavour of the writer's name was first very discreetly removed, and she was described as "Sibyl Wilbur," instead of Mrs. O'Brien.

Now then—why was this Irish-Catholic "write-up" of Mrs. Eddy, published in a wholesale all-male "chamant" paper—written by one who did not believe in "Christian Science"—suddenly boosted and scattered broadcast throughout the United States, and especially put into all the public libraries? Perhaps Mr. Adler does not know; but I can tell him. It was because the well-known publishers, McClure's, had just published a life of Mrs. Eddy which, while authentic enough in its facts, caused grave concern among the "big heads" of the movement, and they at once set to work to suppress the book. It suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from all the bookstores, the printers melted down their stereotype plates, and then Mrs. O'Brien's work appeared. It is a tame fiction from beginning to end, but all this occurred twenty years ago, and may not be known to many of the present generation, but that is no reason why they should not know of it now.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, Jan. 28th, 1929.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I am sorry to see that Mr. Adler seems hurt because I did not give the source of those testimonials I quoted in my letter about the wonderful work done by Christian Science. I can assure you, Sir, that these cases were all reported in the official organs of the movement, even the touching story about the lady reading extracts from "Science and Health" to her sick dog. Here I am trying to boost the movement—and Mr. Adler says I am trying to belittle it!

If any reader of your paper wants to sell real estate, rubber shares, cure a sick dog, find a good job, get rid of a corn, and has tried all other methods without success, for all means let him try Christian Science. He may have the same luck as these other folks say they had; and I shall be among the first to congratulate him on his good fortune. Of course, if the thing does not work, failure can be always explained by lack of faith on the part of the individual with the corn—or the sick dog—or without a job.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, Jan. 28th, 1929.

JAPANESE ART.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Kindly allow me to draw the attention of your readers to an Art Exhibition now being held at the Nippon Club. Two young Japanese artists are showing their pictures done in the advanced modern style. We have seen many reproductions of the modern art and now we have the opportunity of seeing originals. Without committing myself to any expression of opinion I do recommend a visit to this Show. The pictures are all of local interest, and have been recently painted.

It would be interesting to have the views of others on the merits of this latest fashion in painting.—Yours, etc.,

J. H. HUNT.

Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, Jan. 28th.

DEATH OF CAPT. R. INNES.

FORMER MARINE SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF B. & S.

A brief cable message has been received by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire reporting the death of the late Captain Robert Innes, the former Marine Superintendent of the China Navigation Co., Limited, which took place at Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A., on January 27th. The cause of death was stated to be pneumonia.

The late Captain Innes had held the position of Marine Superintendent for 30 years, and had been in the Company's service for over 40 years. He retired last April in somewhat indifferent health.

Captain Innes joined the service of the China Navigation Company as Chief Officer at Melbourne, Australia, in 1888, and subsequently became master of the s.s. *Chengtu* in 1892 and was appointed Marine Superintendent in Hong Kong in 1898, which post he held until his retirement last year.

His death will be received with deep regret by his many friends both ashore and afloat, and the utmost sympathy will be felt for the widow and other relatives in their bereavement.

HAIPHONG EMBEZZLE-
MENT.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Chan Hung Chun, who is held in custody on a charge of alleged embezzlement at Haiphong, was again brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at Central Magistracy yesterday when Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, informed the Magistrate that the necessary requisition for extradition proceedings had arrived.

The order for the Governor to sign, said Mr. Fitzroy, had already been drafted, and his Worship would get it in due course. He asked for a remand.

Mr. Lonsky asked that a formal remand be granted until they knew just exactly what the fugitive would be charged with.

With this course his Worship concurred and remanded the prisoner until Thursday morning.

PUSSYFOOT "DOGBERY"
IN HIS GLORY.DEMANDS ALCOHOL FROM
AIRPLANE COMPASS.

When Mrs. William Lancaster, wife of the British aviator who flew from London to Australia last year and who is now in the United States for an air tour, arrived in New York recently on the Olympic she had the special aviation compass her husband used on his Australian flight, and which he is planning to use in America. But the compass was filled with four ounces of pure alcohol and customs officers insisted on removing the alcohol before they would let Mrs. Lancaster have the instrument. She protested, but the customs officials held that to permit her to bring in the alcohol would be a violation of the prohibition laws.

Captain Lancaster was at the dock to meet his wife. After going from one official to another and explaining that to drain the alcohol from the compass would completely upset the calibration of the instrument he was finally permitted to take it away.

CANTON BUS STRIKE.**STRONG GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.****TERMS LAID DOWN.****[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]****CANTON, January 28th.**

Canton's busmen are still at loggerheads with their employers, and while they are forbidden by the Government to strike they are continuing their semi-strike, which consists of driving at about four miles an hour, and collecting in convoys of about half a dozen vehicles.

There is general public indignation at their behaviour but neither side shows any sign, as yet, of giving way. The strike is over the busmen's demand of a month's wages as their New Year present.

The employers, who say business has been so bad that they cannot possibly comply, have appealed to the Government for power to discharge the ringleaders and to break the strike.

The busmen were extremely angry on learning of this move, and at an indignation meeting, appointed delegates to put their case before the authorities. Their chief complaint is that they do not get a single day's holiday, not even New Year's Day, and if they are compelled to do 365 days' work a year they are, they contend, entitled to an extra month's pay. The Company's advances to the Government they describe as "oppression, pure and simple."

The Government, while not expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, say they cannot have traffic held up and the streets congested.

SIX REGULATIONS.

They have issued six regulations as follows:—

1.—The speed of each bus is to be between 12 and 16 miles per hour, except negotiating corners, passing through busy streets or over crossroads, when the speed should be as requisite.

2.—There must be four shifts per day for all the bus drivers and conductors. Each shift is to be four hours and each busman is to do two shifts a day, during which time he is not to stop for meals or for any other purpose.

3.—To prevent traffic congestion buses are not to stop except at specified places.

4.—No buses are to loiter at the terminus; they must move off according to scheduled time. Under no conditions are buses to bunch up and run in a train.

5.—All bus companies must accept the directions of the Police on duty and of the inspectors of the Bureau of Public Utilities.

6.—Bus drivers failing to observe these rules shall be reprimanded and suspended for from one month to 12 months.

SETTLED!

CANTON, January 28th.
8 p.m.

The strike has been forcibly settled by the Police Commissioner.

Our correspondent was informed that the Commissioner ordered both parties to send representatives to Police Headquarters. There, he explained, firmly and forcibly, that the strike had got to be settled.

His terms were that all busmen, irrespective of length of service should receive half a month's pay, and that all discharged strikers be reinstated.

The employers at first declared that the terms were quite impossible. The Police Commissioner was adamant and in the end they and the busmen both accepted, and, yesterday evening, the buses were running as usual.

MANOEUVRES ROUND WHAMPOA.**GUNBOATS, AEROPLANES AND ARMY TO TAKE PART.****[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]****CANTON, January 28th.**

A series of combined manoeuvres are to be staged during the last three days of the month in which aeroplanes, troops of all arms and gunboats will participate. The exercises will be staged between Tungshan and Whampoa.

A plentiful supply of blank ammunition for all forces has been served out and the sham fights will be on the approved Western pattern.

The public in the area affected have been specially warned to keep clear of the armed forces.

REDS ROUTED ON THE BORDER.**1,100 KILLED AND CAPTURED.****SURVIVORS IN FLIGHT TO MOUNTAINS.****[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]****CANTON, January 28th.**

According to a report received at Military Headquarters to-day from the Northern Border of Kwangtung the Government troops have inflicted a big reverse on the Communist Army.

The Canton forces under Brigadier General Kin Han Dia came up with the rebels, who were supposed to have been the group under Chu Tak and Mo Chak Tung, near Tai Yu, close to the border. They offered fiercer resistance but after several hours fighting number and discipline told and they broke and fled in confusion. Their casualties are put at 800 killed or severely wounded while over 300 prisoners were taken. Military stores captured included 700 rifles and large quantities of food and ammunition. The Government troops suffered a number of casualties but no figures are yet to hand.

The "Reds" scattered and fled to the mountain district of Mui Ling, where the three provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan meet.

The situation is described as "well in hand," and this success should shorten the period of guerrilla war against the Communist brigand rabble for which the Provincial Government is prepared.

There is plenty still to be done and the Government have ordered two strong detachments, one from the 12th Division and the other from the 25th Division to proceed to Shuiwan and Nam Hung by the Canton-Hankow Railway.

CROWN LAND SALE.**TWO LOTS SOLD.**

Two lots of Crown land were sold by public auction at the Land Office yesterday. In each case the term of lease was for 75 years, the purchaser having the option of renewal for a further term of 75 years.

A substantial increase over the upset price of \$13,260 was secured for Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2170 at the junction of Butte Street, Sai Yung Choi and Tong Choi Streets, Mongkok Tai. The area of the site is about 8,340 square feet of land and the annual rental \$102. Mr. Ling Po Yui, on behalf of Mr. Chai Mui Yan of No. 133, Wing Lok Street, was the purchaser at \$14,300.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2196 in Nathan Road, Mongkok Tai, which has an area of about 2,145 square feet and an annual rental of \$24 did not attract any bidders and was sold at the upset price to Mr. Andrew Harper, of The Andrew Harper Company.

NAVAL REVIEW AT HAPPY VALLEY.**FURTHER DETAILS.**

The Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., is to review a Naval Brigade at Happy Valley on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The Brigade Commander will be Capt. Leveson Gower, R.N. (H.M.S. Kent).

No. 1 Battalion will consist of ratings from H.M.S. Kent, Cornwall and Suffolk.

No. 2 Battalion will be drawn from H.M.S. Hermes, the 4th Submarine Flotilla, the 8th Destroyer Flotilla and Sloops.

No. 3 Battalion will be drawn from the Royal Marines of all ships present.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have kindly placed the Members' Grand Stand at the disposal of Naval and Military officers and their friends who wish to witness the review. Spectators should be in their places by 9.50 a.m.

FIGHT WITH MONKEY AND DOG.**DETECTIVE'S ADVENTURE.**

A detective's adventure while arresting a woman who was in a room with a monkey and a dog was described at Kingston Police Court when Mary Sainsbury, aged forty-five, of Gibbon-road, Kingston, was accused of stealing £1 8s. from her mother.

Detective Turnbull said that when he went to Sainsbury at the house she had in the room a dog and a monkey. She said, "It was not my mother's money I took. I was going to give her 10s. back. I shall not come with you, and I shall set my dog and monkey on you if you come near me."

He obtained a pair of leather gauntlets, seized the dog and put it in another room. He then attempted to arrest Sainsbury, and she struggled and set her monkey on him. He was scratched and she took Sainsbury with the monkey in a taxicab to the police station.

KHALSA DIWAN RECEPTION.**C.S.P. PAYS TRIBUTE TO INDIAN POLICE FORCE.****VALUE OF INDIAN OFFICERS.**

A tea party was given yesterday in the Hong Kong Hotel by the members of the Khalsa Diwan, the social and religious centre of the Sikh community in Hong Kong, in honour of their President, Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh, who has recently been promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

A very large number of guests were present including the Captain Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G.), Mr. Wolfe, Mr. T. H. King, D.C.L., Mr. J. W. Franks, Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, and many European, Indian and Chinese Police Inspectors and Sergeants, Indian officers of the Punjab Regiment, the President, Mr. V. Shewaram, and all the members of the Sindhi Merchants' Association, and other members of the Khalsa Diwan.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, Mr. Bishen Singh, said that the pleasant duty of welcoming the guests on behalf of the Khalsa Diwan has fallen on him, and the Khalsa Diwan felt highly honoured at their presence.

The purpose of this gathering, he continued, is to offer our heartfelt congratulations to S.S. Mohinder Singh on his recent promotion to the rank of A.S.P. (Applause.)

Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh has been a member of the committee of the Khalsa Diwan for nearly 20 years, and during this long period he has served the Diwan in various capacities, such as Secretary and President of the Diwan for the present year. He has also been on the committee of the Indian Recreation Club for a number of years and is its Vice-President.

The particular reason for the Khalsa Diwan to congratulate him publicly is that for the first time in the history of Hong Kong two Indians have been appointed to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police and Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh is one of them. I am sure it will not only be a matter of pleasure but also of pride to his people in India to hear of his promotion. I may, by the by, say here that some of his relations hold very important posts in Patiala state, one of them, Sardar Bachittar Singh, being a Judge, and the other S. Bhagwan Singh an Inspector of Schools.

Growth Of Indian Police Force.

About the year 1900 the highest rank for an Indian in the Police Force of the Colony was that of Sergeant Major. Some years later, I think in the time of late Sir Henry May, the rank of Jemadar was created. Later on as the Force increased more higher ranks were added, the rank of Jemadar being changed into that of Inspector, which made room for appointing two sub-inspectors. But the present promotion of the two senior Indian officers, S.S. Mohinder Singh and Khan Sahib Mawab Khan to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, which was quite unexpected is due to the Honorable Mr. Wolfe, and therefore we all have to thank Mr. Wolfe for affording the Khalsa Diwan this opportunity of welcoming you all here to-day. (Applause.)

The Indian section of the Police Force in Hong Kong can pride itself on having to-day two Assistant Superintendents of Police, two inspectors, two sub-inspectors and four sergeant majors, whereas there was but one sergeant major in the entire Indian Police Force of the Colony in 1900. All these promotions we owe to the capable administration of the Honorable Mr. Wolfe.

Great Respect And Gratitude.

On behalf of the Khalsa Diwan I take this opportunity of tendering our thanks to the Honorable Mr. Wolfe for recommending Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh and Khan Sahib Nawab Khan to this present rank.

In conclusion, I have to thank you, brothers, for the honour you have done me, and Mr. Wolfe, Ladies and Gentlemen, for their presence with me, and for having honoured the members of the Khalsa Diwan and made this occasion a pleasant one.

In conclusion I take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to you, sir, for the innumerable services rendered to the Khalsa Diwan by you. The Diwan likewise owes gratitude to your predecessors and other officers concerned who have been similarly useful. To the Diwan your services have been so valuable, that your name will always be remembered with great respect and gratitude.

Before sitting down, I on behalf of the Khalsa Diwan, tender you, Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh the warmest congratulations on your promotion to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police. May you enjoy it long.

To you, Khan Sahib Nawab Khan, I also offer our hearty congratulations on your promotion to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police and may you too long enjoy it.

THE HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE.

The Captain Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G.) said that he felt he could not allow Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh to speak until he himself had most heartily endorsed all that Mr. Bishen Singh had said of him. It was a curious fact that all those gathered round this particular table to-day were contemporaries in the Service, and he believed that Mohinder Singh had joined almost the same day as himself.

As everyone present knew a great deal depended on the officers in a force like the Hong Kong Police, and a very great deal depended on the officers in any Indian Force. He felt that in the large force of over 700 men in the Indian Police there should be at least two officers of commissioned rank, and it was on this account, and on account of their splendid services, that he had mentioned to His Excellency the Governor that the time had come to promote Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh and Khan Sahib Nawab Khan. They had both given over 30 years devoted service. (Applause.)

Sardar Sahib Mohinder Singh had been associated with the Khalsa Diwan for many years, and through good times and ill he had stood loyally by the Government and given great assistance in any difficulty that had arisen. He deserved all the credit possible for his unsparing and unselfish services.

Mr. Wolfe said in conclusion that he wished to express his appreciation of this promotion and to thank the Chairman for the flattering references that he had made to him (Mr. Wolfe). He wished also to thank all the members of the Khalsa Diwan for having asked him and the other guests to be present on that auspicious occasion. (Applause.)

S.S. MOHINDER SINGH.

S.S. Mohinder Singh, A.S.P., said: I cannot find adequate and suitable words to express my thanks to you all for the honour you have bestowed on me this afternoon by inviting me, my superior officers and friends, to this tea-party to tender congratulation upon my promotion which is beneficial to me alone.

I cannot recollect any of my little services to the Khalsa Diwan so distinguished as to make me deserving of honour, as I consider, not as a President of the Diwan but even as an ordinary member or Sikh, there is a lot still lacking on my part which I should have given.

For my promotion, which is the origin of this happy gathering, the congratulation and thanks are entirely due to the efforts of the Honorable Mr. Wolfe, our popular Captain Superintendent of Police, who has elevated me, together with Khan Sahib Nawab Khan to this present rank.

In conclusion, I have to thank you, brothers, for the honour you have done me, and Mr. Wolfe, Ladies and Gentlemen, for their presence with me, and for having honoured the members of the Khalsa Diwan and made this occasion a pleasant one.

KOWLOON CITY**MURDER.****TWO CHINESE BARBERS ACQUITTED.****CHIEF JUSTICE CITES PARALLEL CASE FROM BERMUDA.**

The murder of a Chinese barber at Kowloon City on the night of October 21st, last year, will now, in all probability, remain a mystery. The police investigated the case very fully, and as a result two Chinese barbers, Lok Choi and Lau Hon, were indicted on the capital charge. The evidence which the Crown could present to the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, at the Criminal Sessions, was of a circumstantial nature and insufficient to warrant a conviction.

The murdered man was identified by a photograph, by some friends and on information supplied by them, the police traced the man's abode to a barber shop at No. 559, Canton Road, Yaumatei. He was a partner in the shop, and enquiries revealed that the murdered man and his partner, the first prisoner, had a quarrel over some accounts about two months before the murder. It was also found that on the night in question, the murdered man, and the two prisoners left the shop together, ostensibly to go out jossing for good luck. The two prisoners were seen to return to the shop without the murdered man.

Near the murdered man was found a piece of cord. There was also another piece of cord tied to the deceased's mouth. These two pieces of cord played an important part in the case. It was alleged that they were part of a cord which was used to pull the punkah in the barber shop.

The case, which lasted four days, was conducted by Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, for the Crown, and Mr. Ho Shing Lo, instructed by Mr. J. M. Remedios, for the defence.

No Case For Defence To Answer.

When it was resumed yesterday morning, formal evidence as to the statements made by the two prisoners at the time of their arrest was given, after which, His Lordship told the prosecution that he did not consider that a case beyond reasonable doubt had been presented. He therefore could not call upon the defence to answer the Crown.

The men were charged with murder and where the evidence was purely circumstantial, it must be consistent and point to their guilt beyond reasonable doubt. From the evidence tendered, the murder might have been committed by one or both prisoners. Part of the evidence was then read over, and His Lordship pointed out the weaknesses in the chain.

Mr. Fitzroy agreed that there were serious discrepancies, and said that he was not pressing the case. He thought it was his duty to bring the facts of the case before his Lordship.

His Lordship said that Mr. Fitzroy had done exactly what he would always expect him to do. Then addressing the jury, his Lordship said that he could not see that there was a case for the defence to answer. Great difficulty was caused by the presence of two men, and before the jury could convict the prisoners on such a grave charge, they must be satisfied that the evidence pointed to the men beyond reasonable doubt. Unless there was direct evidence, cases where two men were involved were always difficult to decide.

Strange Case From Bermuda.

A very strange case was then recalled by his Lordship, who said that it came under his attention at Bermuda many years ago. In those days it was the custom to chain convicts in groups of three, to up-rights at night. Each group was well removed from the other, and they could not possibly come in contact.

One morning, when the warders went to release the prisoners, one of them was found dead. The facts were such that the man could only have been strangled by one or both the men in that group. No evidence, however, could be found to show which one, or if both the men had committed the crime. As either or both of the convicts might have done it, there was no case against them in law.

Continuing, his Lordship remarked that the same circumstances had arisen in the case under review. In the case he had just narrated, the two convicts were on the scene of the murder, but in the case under trial, there was very vague and uncertain evidence and nothing to show that the two prisoners were anywhere near the scene of the murder.

It was quite clear, his Lordship added, that a murder had been committed, but it was his duty to say that there was no evidence to show that the jury that the prisoners had committed the crime. He would, therefore, direct the jury to return a verdict of "Not guilty." This was accordingly done and the two men were discharged.

POWELL'S**GREAT****STOCKTAKING AND REMOVAL****SALE****NOW ON**

Owing to the unseasonable winter, large stocks are still on hand in all Departments, drastic reductions have therefore been made, to ensure clearance before stock-taking and removal. This is an opportunity you should not miss, to replenish your wardrobe at greatly reduced prices.

Columbia**RECORDS****This Month's Novelty Records****THE MORE WE ARE TOGETHER**

4130 LET'S "ALL" GO TO MARY'S HOUSE... Fox Trot
... CHARLESTON

FIFTY MILLION FRENCHMEN

4705 ONE SWEET LETTER FROM YOU... Fox Trot
... YALE BLUES

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.**Electric Recording WITHOUT SCRATCH****Take a Kodak with you**

First there's the fun of photographing the day's events. Then there's the further fun of keeping for all time so faithful a record of one's experience.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

CYNDETHAS DEWI SANT
(HONG KONG).
(St. David's Society, Hong Kong).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held in the SANITARY BOARD ROOM, Post Office Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th JANUARY, 1929 at 2.30 p.m.

G. S. HUGH-JONES,
Secretary.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on THURSDAY, the 31st JANUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd JANUARY to 31st JANUARY, 1929, Both Dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
General Managers.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, the 8th FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY, to FRIDAY, 8th FEBRUARY (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hong Kong, 24th Jan., 1929. [7295]

HONG KONG REALTY & TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONG KONG).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONG KONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building (2nd Floor), Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, until SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
O. F. V. BIBBIO,
Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 25th Jan., 1929. [7301]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the CHINESE MERCHANTS' CLUB (5th Floor), CHINA BUILDING, Queen's Road Central, at 3.00 P.M., SATURDAY, the 15th FEBRUARY, 1929, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year Ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 24th Jan., 1929. [7298]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 44, Des Voeux Road on TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, to THURSDAY, 1st MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 25th Jan., 1929. [7293]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON at the CITY HALL, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz:—

That the Directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the Shareholders of the Corporation to take all such steps as may be necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hong Kong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, in the terms of a print which, for the purposes of identification, has been signed by the Chief Manager of the Corporation, in substitution for the existing Ordinances (except as in such print is mentioned) and Deed of Settlement of the Corporation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12.45 in the AFTERNOON, at the Same Place, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the above mentioned Meeting and of considering, and if thought fit, confirming the above Resolution in accordance with Article 98 of the Corporation's Deed of Settlement.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1929.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

NOTE.—A Copy of the proposed New Ordinances can be seen during the Office Hours (SUNDAYS, PUBLIC and BANK HOLIDAYS excepted) in Hong Kong at the Head Office of the Corporation or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Solicitors to the said Corporation, and in Shanghai at the Office of the Corporation, from the Date hereof until the Date of the above mentioned Confirmatory Meeting.

[7172]

CANTON WATERWORKS PLANT.

TENDERS INVITED.

FOR the Improvement of the WATER SYSTEM OF CANTON the CANTON WATERWORKS PLANT, MACHINERY, PUMPS, Etc.,

1.—One Rapid Precipitation Plant with a Capacity of 10 Million Gallons of Water Per 24 Hours.

2.—One Rapid Filtering Plant with a Capacity of 10 Million Gallons of Water Per 24 Hours. Item 1 and 2 may be combined in One Unit.

3.—Two Centrifugal Pumps, 40 Feet Pressure Head, Capacity of 1 Million Gallons Per 24 Hours, each Belt-driven by Two Water-tube Internal Combustion Engines, or Crude-oil Engines.

4.—One Direct Acting Pump, 300 Feet Pressure Head, Capacity of 10 Million Gallons Per 24 Hours. Direct connected to Triple-expansion Steam Engine.

5.—One Water-tube Boiler, Steam Pressure 150 lbs. Gauge, with Mechanical Stroker, Chain grate, able to furnish 18,000 lbs. of Steam Per Hour. Price to include Economiser, Feed-water Pump, Feed-water Heater, Super-heater, Super-heating Steam 100 F. and other Fittings that go with Boiler.

6.—One 36" Cast Iron or Steel Main Pipe, Flange Joint, Tested Pressure 600 Feet Head. Price Per Running Feet should include Packing Material, Bolts and Nuts.

7.—One 24" Cast Iron or Steel Main Pipe, Socket Joint, Tested Pressure 600 Feet Head. Price Per Running Feet should include Packing Material.

8.—Prices of Each 36" and 24" Gate Valves. Tested Pressure 600 Feet Head.

9.—Two 36" Venturi Meters with Self-recording Apparatus. (Manufacturer's Name should be given).

NOTE.—Tenders are requested to submit Full Particulars and Descriptions of All Goods they offer. Quotations of Machinery, Plant, etc. should be accompanied with detailed drawings. All Prices Should Be Quoted Net, and should be sent in on or before FEBRUARY 20th, 1929.

DR. WU PAK-LIANG,
Commissioner,
CANTON MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS,
Kow Shing Kai,
Canton.

[7285]

MORTGAGE.

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[7304]

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Tel. C. 5009

INTIMATIONS.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.43 p.m., stated:—

The typhoon has filled up leaving an area of relatively low pressure over the northern portion in the north China Sea. The anticyclone over north-east China appears to be strengthening. Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, cloudy, some rain or mist.

DEATH.

INNES.—On January 27th, at Hoboken, N.J., ROSSAR INNES, late Marine Superintendent, China Navigation Co., Ltd., of pneumonia. (By Cable). [7310]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 29th, 1929.

THE GAME OF NAVAL CHESS.

THERE appears to be little enthusiasm in the United States concerning Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD's suggestion that a small committee be appointed by the Governments to discuss Anglo-American differences. Relations between the countries, says the Labour leader, "are growing increasingly unhappy," and he mentions America's cruiser programme as one of the factors making for international unrest. The New York papers are reported to be very reserved in their comments upon Mr. MACDONALD's suggestion, the Times advising him to let sleeping dogs lie. While it is true that New York is not America, yet it is also true that after the fiasco at Geneva last year—when naval problems were discussed—there is not much faith left among the American people in international conferences of this character. Naval construction plans in all countries are drawn up by men of a severely practical turn of mind. While statesmen and diplomats talk draughtsmen work, and their plans take actual form just as soon as the cash is found to pay for construction.

The French Government has drawn up a naval policy which is the preliminary step to another great programme destined to make the French fleet the most modern under any flag. The new policy would provide France with the maximum navy allowed under the Washington Treaty—691,000 tons—by 1943. The new policy, which is to replace the "boilerplate Dreadnought" policy of 1912, is based on a light, flexible fleet of speedy cruisers, surrounded with the necessary submarine and destroyer units for its protection. If the Chamber and Senate approve the new policy, it means that France will forsake the British theory of cumbersome capital-ships for the American idea of fast, fleet cruisers. The French Navy Office, after ten years of study of the war's lessons, is convinced that the submarine is not a danger to small cruisers.

The new policy is contained in a project of eleven articles which define the general naval status, but leave to the Ministry of Marine the actual building of ships to meet the demands of the new programme. If the building programme appended to the new project is adopted in its entirety, it will increase naval costs to France by 981 million francs annually. Even so the Navy will have to build anew every seven years, for the destroyers and submarines are planned to last fifteen years and the cruisers twenty. Warships will be classed as obsolete after reaching a specified age: ships of the line and aircraft carriers, twenty years; light cruisers, seventeen years; destroyers, and torpedo-boats fifteen years; submarines twelve years. One-half of the surface ships and three-fifths of the undersea craft are to be always kept with full crews, while others may have reduced crews.

Details to hand of the new German battle-cruiser, which will be called after the late Admiral von SCHEER, show a very clever move on what may be called the chessboard of naval strategy. Though under

the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is allowed no man-of-war over 10,000 tons, she has succeeded in designing a most formidable and revolutionary type of warship. The von Scheer will be a Diesel-driven vessel with a speed of 33 knots, cruising radius of 10,000 nautical miles, and a main armament of six 11-inch guns with a range of fifteen miles. She fulfils admirably the theory of the battle-cruiser, which is that she should be faster than any more powerful ship and stronger than any ship which has the legs of her. She would be able to make short work of any of our Country cruisers in single combat. Out on the trade routes, and as a coastal raider—she is of shallow draught—she and her three projected sisters would be "the very devil."

This game of naval chess, looked at from the purely impersonal point of view, is just about the most fascinating ever designed by human ingenuity. It goes back to the days of ancient galleys and triremes, and was played on a steadily enlarging board until the sailing ship of Tudor times ranged the whole of the Seven Seas. Since then the technique has been perfected, and a number of increasingly ingenious, costly and deadly pieces have been added. Up to the beginning of the twentieth century there were three main divisions of warship—the flotilla, light ships operating near the coast; the patrolling and scouting cruiser, which held up the single merchantman; and, finally, the decisive factor in naval warfare, the ship-of-the-line. The nation with the strongest force of ships-of-the-line could in fact control the seas by protecting its cruisers and blockading the enemy in his own ports. In modern times these three classes of ships are called battleships, cruisers, and torpedo craft. Until the arrival of the torpedo the battleship dominated the seas, and had nothing to fear except stronger battleships. But the torpedo which could be fired from a small craft at once modified the supremacy of the battleship, especially in the matter of keeping the seas perpetually for a blockade. The submarine was a further complication, and challenged the whole efficacy of the old predominating type. Aircraft have further altered the science of strategy, and before the war, distinguished Admirals were arguing that the day of the battleship was over and the money would be better spent on aircraft and submarines.

Since the War there have been two schools of naval thought, those for the battleship and those against it. Its adherents agree that in war between contiguous Powers the battleship is useless. Probably the issue would be decided in the air, but in any case in the Mediterranean, the North Sea, and the Channel the battleship would be helpless against aircraft, submarines, and destroyers. Italy as well as France has abandoned building the type, and the new German ship is a cruiser, not a line-of-battleship. But when it comes to considering a long-distance war, with an ocean as the chessboard, the older school of strategists has a better case. In the event of a war between countries separated by thousands of miles of ocean, attacks upon the hostile coast and hinterland would be attempted by means of aircraft launched from large and swift aircraft carriers. This is the type of attack which particularly engages the attention of American strategists, and the main function of the fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers, armed with eight-inch guns, of which Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD speaks so apprehensively would be to hunt out and destroy hostile aircraft-carriers operating several hundred miles from the coast. The tactical reply is to cover the aircraft carriers with a cruiser screen and to escort them with battleships. If the cruisers found themselves confronted with anything too formidable to deal with they would hastily retreat, keeping contact, and summoning the battle fleet, precisely as our light cruisers did at Jutland. In the wide spaces of the Atlantic, the Pacific, or the Indian Oceans, and with ships moving at tremendous speeds, neither the submarine nor the mine, so dreaded in narrow waters, would be any serious part.

The world is in fact, an old-fashioned fight between groups of heavy ships upon which the fate of the aircraft carriers and the command of the seas, with all it implies, would depend. The question as to the part aircraft would play in such an encounter is the debatable ground between the two schools of naval thought. "One side thinks it would be negligible, the other that it would be decisive, as on land."

This, in brief, is the answer to the questions, "Why do we build battleships costing seven millions sterling each, and why does America want fifteen big cruisers?" The strategist is not concerned with the moral aspect. To him no war is "unthinkable." He will point out that to Victorian England the idea of a great maritime war against Germany, with her handful of coast-defence gunboats, was "unthinkable," that the notion of Japan, a country militarily on a level with Siam and Mexico, fighting and beating Russia was laughable. The view of the strategist, charged on careful study of history, is that the political situation changes more rapidly than a navy can be created, that the impossible and unthinkable would be the case if a navy of a man-of-war to-morrow. It is against long-distance dangers that he seeks to guard.

News and Views.

The Hong Kong Football Association is holding an Interport Dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, February 1st.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration mines for the week ending January 17th amounted to 95,581 tons, and the sales during the period to 73,340 tons.

Thirteen cases of small-pox, 19 from Kowloon and 1 from New Territory were reported during the week-end. All were Chinese. There was also one American case of diphtheria.

There will be a lantern slide lecture at the Helena May Institute on Monday, February 4th, at 8.30 p.m. when Father Finn will speak on Raphael and his works. The Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp will take the chair.

Useful as well as ornamental is the little gift received from Messrs. Shawan, Tames on behalf of their principals, Messrs. Scott and Bowne Ltd. This ash-tray of novel design advertises Scott's Emulsion, and does its work very effectively indeed.

A magnificent black opal, weighing 225 carats, measuring 2½ inches wide and 2½ inches long, and valued at £5,000 has been discovered on the Waigait fields in New South Wales. In the middle of the gem, encircled by beautiful rays, is the distinct outline of a woman's figure.

A Bill appropriating 25,000,000 dollars will be introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives to enable the Public Health Service to take effective measures to check the spread of influenza, which in the Southern and Western States has reached the proportions of an epidemic. "The weather this year has been unusually mild," there have been days when it has been actually hot, and it is the belief of physicians that the mild weather has kept germs alive and enabled them to spread.

The magnetic medium of Lyons, Joany Gaillard, whose claims to stop decomposition were recorded two or three months ago, is giving an exhibition of his powers under scientific control in Paris. Food, such as cutlets and fish, has been bought and locked up by an officer of the Court, and twice a day for ten days Gaillard will, by imposition of hands, attempt to prevent their putrefaction. While other similar food will be left untouched for subsequent comparison. The experiment is being controlled by Dr. Kohn Abrest, head of the police toxicological laboratory, Professor Vauchet, four other medical men, and a barrister.

Having celebrated the foreign New Year in Peking more elaborately than ever before in the history of the city, Kuomintang leaders are working vigorously to discourage a similar demonstration on the Chinese New Year, which begins on February ninth. In order to impress upon the people the importance of the change in the calendar, Nationalist reformers spent thousands of dollars upon red lanterns and triumphal arches in Peking during the foreign New Year, but declare they will spend nothing at the Chinese New Year. The foreign calendar was promulgated in 1912, shortly after the overthrow of the Manchu emperors, but until recently no serious attempt has been made to enforce the change.

Lord Plymouth, who has just been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs, upon the retirement of Lord Levis, is a tallish young man with a clean-shaven face and languid manner which masks a quietly determined energy and genuine capacity for hard work. He forms one of that body of young peers, far more numerous than is generally supposed, who are little in the social limelight, and are seldom seen at night clubs, but carry out their national duties in an unobtrusive and business-like manner. His father, whom he succeeded six years ago, was responsible for saving the Crystal Palace for the public, an act of generosity which certain modernist cynics may affect to think somewhat misplaced.

1,000-Year-Old Draughtsmen.

Great interest has been aroused among antiquarians and collectors by the discovery, during excavations in Cheapside, of two large draughtsmen cut from the shoulder-blade of an ox, and used, in the opinion of the experts, by our Saxon ancestors in London about 1,000 years ago. There is still considerable difference of opinion as to precisely how these game-pieces, as they are sometimes called, were played in olden days. Chess, on the other hand, is probably played in very much the same way as it was in the fifteenth century. There are countless stories connected with the game of chess and its origin. One of them attributes the invention of the game to a Brahmin who was entrusted with the task of teaching a young king. He thought out a game in which the king was the all important figure and yet could do nothing without his subjects.

An association of Russian nursing sisters has been formed in Shanghai as a result of the budding together of a number of properly certificated nurses who have opened premises at No. 41, Joffre Terrace, Tel. W. 6303. This association admits only fully qualified persons, and it is the hope of the originators that a stop will be put to the practice which is said to prevail here of uncertificated Russians posing as qualified nurses.

Superstitious London.

It is astonishing how superstitious London is becoming, says a Home paper gossip writer. Fortune tellers, who lately seem to have been much more tolerated by the police than in the past, flourish everywhere. I know of business men who make no secret of the fact that they consult clairvoyantes about their affairs. The complexity of the civilisation of to-day is, I suppose, responsible for this state of affairs. Everything is so inter-connected, the fate of the smallest thing depends on so many happenings that it is difficult not to feel the connection between luck and business. Many intelligent people, course, affect to despise chance. The Londoner, common enough in the East, however, as might be expected, with even greater vigour at Monte Carlo. There even the most hardened gamblers have their treasured mascots. One assiduous player, sat recently with a small ivory elephant beside him at the casino tables. History does not relate the result. Even Sir Basil Zaharoff, one of the richest men in the world, is a victim to superstition, and trusts above all to the efficacy of his cigar bands. These tokens of good luck he frequently presses upon his friends. It might give Sir James Fraser, master of a "second Golden Bough."

Two Young Japanese Artists.

An exhibition of art paintings was opened yesterday in the Nippon Club on the 3rd floor of Whiteaway Laidlaw's Building. The pictures are the work of two Japanese artists Mr. M. Tsuda and Mr. Eiji Tsuda and represent, for the most part, local views. Both Mr. Tsuda and Mr. Tsuda have adopted the Western technique, and the former paints in a very modern style, using his palette knife to lay on the pigment and working in rapid strokes with sweeping lines and broad treatment. Mr. Tsuda works less freely, and has a flat technique without any great attempt at chiaroscuro. It would appear from this exhibition that both artists may be ranked as students, and in judging their art it should be remembered that they are working in a foreign style and medium. The exhibition is an interesting one, and all the pictures are marked at low prices. The exhibition is open today between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.—admission free.

Murder By Two.

The acquittal of the two Chinese barbers, accused of murdering a business partner at Kowloon City, drew from the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, C.B.E., a description of a very curious case in Bermuda, (reported elsewhere) and some remarks on the extreme difficulty of convicting two prisoners of a murder on circumstantial evidence. Sir Henry Hawkins (famous in song and jest, as was on the Bench) in his reminiscences recalls a case in which a lamp in a murdered woman's bedroom, bore the fingerprints of both burglars who had entered the house, though each denied that he had entered the woman's room. They were hanged on that evidence, one of the earliest cases of fingerprint identification. More recently, two young blackguards, who murdered a girl of "a certain class" at Eastbourne, were also convicted thanks to the skill of the prosecuting counsel, the late Sir Charles Gill. Each accused the other of the crime, but under cross-examination they made admissions which, when analysed, showed that both must have been present. Three members of a race gang were not long ago sentenced to death for murdering a man they had marked down, but several eyewitnesses were present. There have been three cases fairly recently in England of a man and woman jointly indicted for murder. In the Crippen murder the capital charge against the woman had no substance and was dropped. It was based mainly on the fact that the woman in the case wore some of the victim's jewellery and eloped with the criminal, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. F. E. Smith in those days, soon toppled over the prosecution. The case against the Seddons, man and wife, of poisoning a lodger with arsenic was more serious. According to a supposed confession after the trial, Mrs. Seddon declared that she saw her husband administer the poison. The woman certainly had the opportunity equally with her husband. The conviction was largely on "horse sense," motive, general probability, and the demeanour of the prisoner, but many lawyers have questioned its justice. There was a relentless prosecution by Sir Rufus Isaacs, against which Sir Marshall Hall's eloquence availed nothing. In the third case, that against Bywater and Mrs. Thompson, for the murder of the young woman's husband, the evidence against the man was clear. The difficulty was "did the woman plan it and know of it?" She was convicted entirely on letters which Bywater foolishly kept, but again, her guilt was tremendously challenged—except by women!

NORTHERN MUTINY AT LUNGKOW.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG'S PLOT.
SECRET LEAGUE AGAINST KUOMINTANG.
(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
Considerable light is thrown on the mutiny of Northern troops commanded by General Liu Kai Tai at Lungkow, Shantung, according to a report received by the Central News Agency at Nanking.

It appears that General Liu has been prevailed upon to desert the Nationalist regime by General Chang Tsung Chang, who is now busily planning with other ex-warlords to exert the "traditional Northern influence" on their former subordinates with the object of overthrowing the Kuomintang. Others generals at Jehchoo and Luoyuan in Shantung are also secretly in league with them against the Kuomintang.

A New Flag.
General Chang Tsung Chang is not this time an advocate of the five-barred flag as the national flag, but has invented a new one which retains the original five colours, but is quite different in appearance. Among those who have received high appointments from him are Liu Chi Luk, Chia Wen Ping, and Huang Feng Chi.

Dairen is now the centre of their movement, where there are residing many well-known retired warlords, including Chen Chung Ming, Chu Yu Pu, Sun Chuan Fang, Tang Sheng Chi and a personal representative of Wu Pei Fu.

GENERAL MISSING.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
A message from Kiangsu states that there was a Communist outbreak in the Ningwa district on the 26th inst. It is reported that General Li Lieh Chun, who since his retirement has returned to his birthplace in this district, is missing. On hearing this General Chu Pui Teh immediately telegraphed to verify the report.

ADMIRALS WITHDRAW RESIGNATIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
Chinese newspapers state that Chiang Kai Shek has prevailed upon Admiral Chen Shao Kwan and Admiral Chen Chi Liang to withdraw their resignations.

MME. SUN YAT SEN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
It is reported that Madame Sun Yat Sen arrived at Changchun on January 28th en route for Peking.

BELGIAN CONCESSION AT TIENSIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
The *Sin Wen Pao* states that Dr. C. T. Wang and the Belgian Minister have reached an agreement for the reduction of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin. The Belgian Minister has appointed two Commissioners to take over the Concession.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
After the informal conversation which took place between Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. C. T. Wang last Saturday, it seems that there is likely to be little prospect that formal negotiations will be resumed in the immediate future. However, Mr. Yoshizawa will entertain Dr. Wang to dinner to-morrow, when it is expected that there will be a further exchange of views.

MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
Marshal Li Tsai Hsin arrived in Shanghai from Nanking to-day, and will sail for Hong Kong en route for Canton on Tuesday. Following his arrival in Canton he will pay a visit to the various places of interest after which he will return to Nanking in time to take part in the Kuomintang Delegate Conference.

DARING HOLD-UPS BY BANDITS.

PERILS OF PEKING-TIENTSIN ROAD.
TWO AMERICANS FIRED ON.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, Jan. 27th.
Two well-known American residents, Mr. and Mrs. Eastham, were involved in a nasty experience with motor-bandits yesterday afternoon, their car being held up after the firing of shots, and then left stranded on the road between Peking and Tientsin, the outlaws smashing the engine of their car before departing.

It was the culmination of a series of daring hold-ups carried out by bandits on the Tientsin-Peking Road during the afternoon. They first stopped two motor-buses and plundered the passengers, and then held up a motor-car in which were several Chinese and robbed them of money and valuables. All these vehicles were allowed to proceed without damage.

The last victims were Mr. and Mrs. Eastham. They were travelling in a Ford car.

Challenged by the bandits Mr. Eastham, who is a well-known lawyer, did not stop the car as promptly as the bandits desired, and they opened fire, shattering the windshield, but fortunately not wounding either Mr. Eastham or his wife. The robbers stripped Mrs. Eastham of her rings and bracelets and a wrist-watch, and then rifled the suitcases.

Before making off, several of them fired their pistols into the engine of the car, leaving it a derelict.

UNIFICATION OF U.S. RAILWAYS.

GIGANTIC SCHEME APPROVED.
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM.
(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27th.
One of the largest railway unification programmes brought before the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been favourably considered.

The Commission has declared that the acquisition under lease, by the New York Central Railroad, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, the Michigan Central Railway and other lines subsidiary to the present New York Central system, is in the public interest.

An order approving the acquisition will be entered if the New York Central Railway offers to purchase the six short-line railways subsidiary to the trunk system which were not included in the original application.

MANCHURIAN MINE EXPLOSION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28th.
A disastrous explosion in a coal-mine in Manchuria is reported in a message received from Mukden this morning. It states that the explosion occurred in the early hours of this morning in the first pit of the South Manchuria Railway Company's mine at Yantai.

Three Japanese and a hundred Chinese miners are missing.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

H.M.S. Sirdar will leave Hong Kong for Shanghai on February 7th, and H.M.S. Thracian and Sepoy on February 16th.
H.M.S. Foxglove leaves Shanghai on February 11th for Hong Kong, calling at Nimrod Sound, Pagoda Anchorage and Canton en route, and is due here on March 1st.
H.M.S. Concord left Singapore yesterday for Colombo.

PREMIER'S POWERS IN JUGOSLAVIA.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL NOT NEEDED.
WIDER RESPONSIBILITIES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BELGRADE, Jan. 28th.
The Ministerial Council practically ceases to exist as an executive organ under the new act regulating its functions. Now a responsible Minister may make a decision after consultation with the Premier, and the latter, on the recommendation of the Finance Minister and in consultation with two senior Ministers, may make a decision which formerly required the unanimous assent of the Parliamentary finance control committee.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

BALDWIN UNVEILS STATUE TO MRS. PANKHURST.
(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUOBY, Jan. 28th.
The Prime Minister has consented to unveil a statue to be erected at Westminster of Mrs. Pankhurst.

The fact that the Premier will unveil her memorial marks a remarkable reversal of public opinion regarding women's suffrage.

Women now have votes at the age of 21 on the same terms as men.

LONDON'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUOBY, Jan. 28th.
The number of local telephone calls originated in the London exchange during 1928 was 698,000,000, and increase of 7 per cent. over the figures for the previous year.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO COALFIELDS.

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.
NO ADVANCE PLANS.
(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUOBY, Jan. 27th.
The Prince of Wales leaves London to-morrow night for Newcastle, to begin his three days' tour of the distressed areas in the Northumberland and Durham coalfields.

The Prince, who is Patron of the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund, will be accompanied by his organising secretary. His visit is to be largely personal, and no plans have been made in advance, since his daily movements will be determined by different circumstances which may arise.

His purpose is to see for himself the general and domestic conditions in the coalfields.

With reference to the Prince's Christmas Eve wireless appeal on behalf of the Distress Fund, this produced an immediate response. The Fund is now approaching £200,000, and the Government is contributing an amount equivalent to that publicly subscribed.

RICKSHAMEN WITHOUT RICE.

PETITION FOR PROTECTION.
Yokohama, January 18th (U.P.).

The Municipal Assembly of Yokohama has been brought face to face with the economic problem of ricksha relief legislation. Seventy-one pullers of the two-wheeled taxis who have stations in the Yokohama Customs Compound on the waterfront assembled recently and elected one of their number to visit the Municipal Office and deposit a petition with 71 signatures, asking that the city pass legislation making it possible for ricksha pullers to keep on pulling rickshas.

The petition set forth that the new tram lines and the new bus routes recently opened by the city are taking rickshas from the mouths of Yokohama's 1,500 ricksha men. Cheap taxis also have done their part, and now, said the petitioners, the ricksha business is kept alive almost solely by incoming tourists who cannot resist the old-fashioned vehicle's novelty, and persons who live in some of the suburbs whose streets are so narrow that taxis cannot enter them.

No definite protective legislation was suggested, and about the only ordinance possible would be one "barring taxis" from the Customs Compound. It is improbable, however, that the Municipal Assembly will act at all.

KING'S CONTINUED PROGRESS.

NEW YEARS HONOURS LIST.
POSSIBLE ISSUE IN FEBRUARY.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Jan. 28th.
The King passed a quiet night and slow progress in his condition continues. Sir Hugh Rigby was the only doctor to visit the Palace this morning.

It is understood that as soon as the King is well enough, the postponed New Year's Honours list will be submitted to him. Official quarters consider that possibly the list may be issued in February.

A Sign Of Confidence.
No bulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace on Monday although it was stated authoritatively that there was little change in the King's condition.

As an indication of the confidence that the King's progress is unlikely to receive a setback, the afternoon visits of the medical advisers have now been abandoned, and the doctors are seeing him singly and in turns in the mornings and evenings.

Lord Dawson's visit last night lasted less than a quarter of an hour.

LONDON TO PARIS RAILWAY.

AUTHOR EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.
£190,000,000 DREAM.

Will ninety miles an hour non-stop trains be running direct from London to Paris a few years hence? Mr. William Collard, of Savile-row, who has been thirty years perfecting the details of a Channel tunnel scheme, says yes.

His dream has been brought a step nearer realisation by the publication of his book, "Proposed London and Paris Railway," and by the recent formation of a private promoting company to deal with the preliminary finance.

The Prince Minister, as president of the Committee of Imperial Defence, has accepted a detailed copy of the proposals.

"Every aspect of the scheme has been worked out to a fine point and passed by engineering experts," Mr. Collard said to a *Daily Express* representative.

Peculiar Situation.
"Now take the peculiar situation of this proposed railway. For sheer masses of population on which to draw nothing in the world can be compared, not even New York and Chicago.

"At one terminal you have a population of eight millions, at another three millions. The population of Western Europe, including Britain, amount to 240 millions. The potential travellers out of these vast numbers will all converge on the two points, London and Paris, or possibly Boulogne for the northern countries; the railway will run direct from Dover to Calais, and then past Boulogne to Paris.

"The actual distance is 253 miles, of which the tunnel will take up forty-four miles. The company would undertake the building of the tunnel, and in my estimates I have allotted a sum of £200,000 to the two companies, British and French, who have been engaged on the tunnel project up to now.

"You make no mention of road traffic." "This would be out of the question for motor vehicles. The drivers and passengers would be dead before they ever got through from petrol fumes.

Problem Of The Fumes.
The shafts at each end would be ventilated, of course, but nothing has yet been devised which would carry away these fumes effectively. "What we are waiting and hoping for now is a reversal of the Committee of Imperial Defence's decision of four years ago to reject the tunnel proposals.

"We do not anticipate any difficulties with regard to finance, although the cost will be enormous (in the region of £190,000,000). The tunnel will be 100ft. under the earth, and will mean the excavation of 300,000,000 cubic yards. "This should mean work for 100,000 men."

WIDE SUPPORT FOR AMANULLAH.

BEGGED TO RESUME POWER.
INDIA'S POLICY.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 28th.
The Afghan Consulate at Bombay announces that Amanullah, at the earnest request of the people of Kandahar, Farah, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Waikana and Kataghan has again accepted the reins of Government. Great national activities have started in those centres with Kandahar as headquarters.

Non-Intervention.
At New Delhi in his address at the re-opening of the assembly the Viceroy emphasised that the policy of the Government was one of scrupulous non-intervention in Afghanistan.

He also announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the Indian labour problem, with the late Speaker, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, as chairman. The Government has also decided to re-introduce proposals to deal with Communist agents from abroad.

Issue Of Passports Suspended.

The Indian Government has suspended the issue of passports or permits to visit Afghanistan to all except Afghans.

The announcement arose as the result of applications for passports by deputations from the Central Khilafat Committee.

The Foreign Secretary, in the course of a telegram to the chairman of the Committee, bases the Government's action on the civil war in Afghanistan, the impossibility of the roads, and the dangers to life and property "which may oblige the Government at any moment to evacuate even males."

Attention is also drawn to the necessity for scrupulous observance of the principle of non-intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

SIAM'S SATISFACTORY BUDGET.

A BIG BALANCE.

The Budget report for 1928-29 dated December 19th, is an extraordinarily interesting document. The total revenue collected during the year was Ticals 14,250,000 over the estimate, the principal increases being from the Railways (Ticals 2,480,828), Opium (Ticals 2,231,060), Interest (Ticals 1,734,240), Land Revenue (Ticals 1,595,241), and Customs (Ticals 1,210,840). On the expenditure side, there was an estimated surplus of Ticals 211,812, whereas that realised was Ticals 17,538,374. After various adjustments had been made there was a balance left of Ticals 17,750,000 to swell the Treasury balance. In brief, the actual cash balances at home and abroad increased during the year by over Ticals 28,000,000, an excellent showing indeed and one on which Sir Edward Cook, the Financial Adviser, is to be very heartily congratulated.

The Trade Balance.
It is of importance to note that the trade balance in favour of Siam during the past five years has increased by 38 per cent. the average being Ticals 33,788,898 a year. Most of the increase was due to the export of rice, the area under which is continually increasing. As Sir Edward Cook points out, this rate of increase may not be maintained but in any case Siam's credit abroad is not likely to diminish and during the year under review she was enabled to acquire no less than Ticals 48,900,000 in foreign currency. Her exports for the year, viz., Ticals 201,158,000 of rice, Ticals 9,947,249 of tin, Ticals 22,839,605 of tin and Ticals 6,395,602 of rubber, show how this comes about.—*Straits Times*.

Peking's Reform Mayor, Ho Chi Kung, has declared war on tobacco. He has issued an order forbidding any official employed in the Peking city government to smoke cigarettes, in or out of office hours. "China needs money for reconstruction," says Mayor Ho. "But the Chinese waste millions each year in smoking. The ignorant people may do this, but public officials should have better sense." Mayor Ho probably got his antipathy for tobacco from Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, who is his patron. He accompanied Marshal Feng to Moscow two years ago. Marshal Feng still forbids soldiers in his extensive armies from using tobacco.

UNPOPULARITY OF COALITIONS.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR IN AGREEMENT.
SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S STATEMENT.
(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUOBY, Jan. 28th.
A possible Coalition between Labour and the Liberals if the Conservatives are not returned to power at the next General Election was repudiated yesterday by leading members of both the Liberal and Labour Parties. Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Liberal Party, speaking at Newcastle, said 1924 would not be repeated. The Liberal Party are putting forward 400 candidates next election, while two years ago there were only 180 Liberal candidates.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the late Labour Government, speaking yesterday said that he was not enthusiastic about any possible future coalition.

NANKING AND THE PROVISIONAL COURT.

LIFE SENTENCE TOO LENIENT.
BANDITS SENT FOR RETRIAL.

SHANGHAI, January 28th.—For the first time in the history of the Provisional Court a case completed here has been sent back from Nanking on the plea that the sentences passed by the court of first instance here have been found insufficient, to the crime by the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and a retrial has been ordered.

And oddly enough the case is one involving four Chinese in armed kidnapping and the sentences passed at the Provisional Court, include three for life terms and one for 10 years. The Court at the original hearing was composed of Judge Wong and Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Burdett.

The Government's Order.

In the order for the retrial, the Kiangsu Provincial Government says: "At the time of the commission of the kidnapping, the defendant, Tsang Yung Sung served as a chauffeur of the motor car in which the kidnapped person was taken. The other defendant, Wong Zau Ching subsequently met and joined the car. They all had firearms in their possession. The defendant, Tsau Kyang Sung let his house be used as the kidnappers' nest for hiding the kidnapped persons. The defendant King Loh Aung accompanied the kidnapped person to the nest and subsequently guarded him. All these facts have been definitely established and it is not difficult to decide who are the principal offenders. The Lower Court found all of them guilty of kidnapping and mitigated their respective punishments. This is not correct. There was no reason given in the original judgment for the mitigation. Nor does the decision correspond with the provision of Article 2 Section 2 of the Bandit Law, therefore we return the case to be retried."

Plea Pressed By Counsel.

At the original trial the Police Prosecutor, Mr. R. T. Bryan, pleaded for the death sentence, but was unsuccessful and when the case was brought up yesterday before Judge Shen and Senior Consul's Deputy Mr. Shimizu he again applied for the execution of the four.

In a strong speech to the bench he pointed out that under the bandit law the men could obtain a mitigation of sentence only when they were either below the age of 13 or above the age limit of 80 years. Again he pointed out that the bandit law provides for a lessening of sentence in cases wherein the accused turned the kidnapped person free of their own free will.

He explained that despite the opinion of the counsel for the accused the clause referred to could not by the widest stretch of imagination be construed as reading that mitigation could come about in cases wherein the freedom of the victim came through the police effecting such freedom in the course of their duties.

He pointed out that there was little doubt of the guilt of the accused and stressed the point that if the Bandit Law were to be taken at its face value the only sentence possible was death and it was for this sentence that he pleaded.

After a long hearing in which much of the evidence that had previously been given was reviewed a remand was ordered.—*N.C. Daily News*.

ANGLO-AMERICAN GOODWILL.

FUNDAMENTALLY UNIMPAIRED.
DIFFICULT PROBLEMS TO BE SETTLED.
(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUOBY, January 27th.
Much happier references to Anglo-American relations were made at an important dinner at Birmingham last night when Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. A. B. Houghton, the American Ambassador in London, were among those present.

Mr. Houghton, who first expressed the deep thankfulness felt in the United States that His Majesty, King George, was now apparently on the high road to recovery, went on to refer to the ancient ties of friendship between Britain and the United States.

The Ambassador declared that the goodwill that had always existed needed no discussion and remained fundamentally unimpaired.

Fundamental Desires.

Sir Austen Chamberlain referred to the great extent to which Anglo-American relations were discussed in Britain, and said he thought that the reason was not to be found in the fact that these relations were impaired, but in the fact that we are peculiarly sensitive as a people to anything which even seemed to deviate from the close and warm friendship which the traditional policy of every British Government and the fundamental desire of our people to maintain with the United States.

There was, he said, only one difference which the two Governments had encountered and that was how they should apply limitation of naval armaments fairly and justly to their different circumstances and conditions.

Applying The Principle.

"But it is important to observe," Sir Austen went on, "that the difference between us then was not a difference of principle. We admit freely and willingly, parity between the United States and Great Britain regarding naval forces."

"It is an admission which we have never made to any other nation, which we should have made to no other nation, and such differences as have occurred, have not, therefore, been differences of principle, but mere differences arising out of difficulties of applying that principle to the very different circumstances and needs of our two countries."

"It is inconceivable that with patience and at the proper and opportune moment, friends should not be able to resolve the technical difficulties which have hitherto prevented their reaching an agreement."

Different Circumstances.

"Britain has widely scattered Empire connections which pass across oceans. The United States is a compact nation upon a continent separated by an ocean from the troubles, passions, hatreds and prejudices of the Old World, and is self-supporting, self-contained and independent."

"Between their circumstances and ours there is an immense gulf fixed by history and geography. The problem is to find some conclusion by which we can measure naval strength so that the parity which both nations desire may be reached at a level which will produce, not an increase in the armaments of the world, but a reduction."

ROBBERY ON COAST-ING SHIP.

\$4,000 STOLEN FROM THE TAI PO SEK.
PASSENGERS DETAINED.

Another daring robbery on the high seas has been reported to the local police by Lo Cho Yau, the Chinese Chief Officer of the French coastal steamer *Tai Po Sek*, the sum involved being \$4,000.

The report states that the vessel was carrying a consignment of about \$25,000 in Chinese bank notes and coins to the Kwong Wo Tai and King Chung Tai firms at Hong Kong. The money was in the Chief Officer's cabin, made up in sackcloth bundles.

Just before the ship's arrival at Hong Kong the Chief Officer reported the theft of four bundles from his cabin containing Chinese 20-cent pieces. The larceny is thought to have occurred between 6 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. yesterday morning.

The vessel is at present at anchor at West Point, and we understand the passengers have been detained and the ship is being searched to a late hour last night. Up to a late hour last night the money had not been recovered.

[By R.H.H.]

A very large number of are going to Fanning these Wednesday afternoon—and not quite, as large as the who play on Saturday—and ally there is a good deal gation on the first tee at arrival of the train. The co is increased by the fact. Wednesday, as it is not follow a holiday, quite a number o want to start early so as t two rounds before the la while any Army or Navy which happen to be fixed day naturally wish to do t There cannot very well definite solution of the pro the institution of drawn time has obvious disadvantage. One can only hope that t for any reason the train can be not daily c times, but will make a effort to start before 1 o as to give the later arriv chance.

DATE OF MATCHES.

HANDICAP EVENTS.

OPEN SINGLES.

OPEN DOUBLES
February 13th:—T. Im
H. Yoshida v. Ho Ka Lau
Sze Kwong; V. Yvanovich
Barretto v. A. H. Crook
Montgomery; Y. Saijki
Isomura v. E. W. Railton
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March 1st;—H. Col-
J. Barrow.
March 2d;—L. Col-
P. Lonsdale.
March 5th;—H. J.
I. Goldman.
March 6th;—S. D. C-
Rev. Dean A. Swann.
HANDICAP SINGLES
First Quarter
D. H. Hazell (wre-
J. A. Summers (re-
March 16th; H. Owen-
3/8) bye v. winner of
tie, March 15th. H.
(wre 1/8) v. H. H.
(scr.), February 13th.
Second Quarter
H. V. Parker (re-
Kide (wre 1/8), Feb.
G. Lawrie (wre 3/8)
Bishop (wre 2/8), M-
Piercy (wre 3/8), M-
Green (wre 16 1/2 v.
(wre 2/8), March 11th.

DR. S. Y. WONG'S STRIKING ADDRESS.

"JOURNALISTIC ADVENTURERS" AND INTERNAL POLITICS.

WEAKNESSES IN CHINESE CHARACTER.

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THE HONG

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "PENALTY" IN THE
"SUNDAY HERALD"
CUP FINAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Hong Kong, Jan. 28th, 1929.

N'SULA

CONSTABLE ADMONISHED.

OBSTRUCTION CASE FAILS.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

	<i>Sunrise.</i>	<i>Sunset.</i>
To-day	7.04 a.m.	6.09
To-morrow ..	7.03 „	6.10
Thursday	7.03 „	6.10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	7.04 a.m.	6.09 p.m.
To-morrow ...	7.03 "	6.10 "
Thursday	7.03 "	6.10 "

FAMILYING UP

FANLING HUNT
STEEPLECHASES
SUNDAY

15TH FEBRUARY

Entries Close at Noon,
FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY
FORMS FROM THOMSON & CO

(6th Floor)

From 8.30 p.m.

(Sundays Excepted)

~~From 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.~~

(Sundays Excepted)

including Tea.

Dancing Nightly

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To San Francisco and Los Angeles To Seattle and Victoria
The Sunning Belt via Honolulu The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Grant...Tues., Jan. 29th, Noon. Pres. Lincoln...Tues., Feb. 5th
Pres. Cleveland...Tues., Feb. 12th. Pres. Madison...Tues., Feb. 19th
Pres. Pierce...Tues., Feb. 26th. Pres. Jackson...Tues., Mar. 5th
Pres. Taft...Tues., Mar. 12th. Pres. McKinley...Tues., Mar. 19th

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Suez, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Polk...Sun., Feb. 10, 8 a.m. Pres. Johnson...Sun., Mar. 24, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams...Sun., Feb. 24, 8 a.m. Pres. Monroe...Sun., Apr. 7, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield...Sun., Mar. 10, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson...Sun., Apr. 21, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Lincoln...Jan. 29th, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce...Feb. 16th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland...Feb. 2nd, 6 p.m. Pres. Jackson...Feb. 23th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison...Feb. 12th, 6 p.m. Pres. Taft...Mar. 2nd, 6 p.m.

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M.V. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 3rd Feb.
S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 16th Feb.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10.0.
LONDON ... £80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "TIMAVO" ... Sails on or about 31st Jan.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 2nd Feb.
S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on or about 15th Feb.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 23rd Feb.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 19th Feb.
S.S. "TIMAVO" ... Sails on or about 23rd Feb.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 5th Mar.
S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on or about 23rd Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta Early Feb.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 5th Mar.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 2nd May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1280.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Jan. 28th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m. On Date at 2 p.m. On Date at 2 p.m.

Barometer... 29.95 29.90 29.87
Thermometer... 64 63 64
Humidity... 83 84 85

Wind... E E E
Direction... E E E
Force... 3 4 4
Weather... B.D. O.R. O.R.
Rain... 0.52 0.00 0.53

Highest open-air Temperature, 27th: 68
Lowest open-air Temperature, 28th: 62

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 29th to Feb. 4th, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Month. Day of Month. Day of Month. Day of Month. Day of Month. Day of Month.

Time. Time. Time. Time. Time. Time.

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TRIAL OF THE MUKDEN GENERALS.

WHY YANG YU TING AND CHAN YIN HUI WERE EXECUTED.

CONSPIRACY AND INSUBORDINATION.

Mukden, January 18th.—The following is an extract of the court files of the Supreme Military Court of the North-eastern province of China with reference to the trial and death sentences of Yang Yu Ting and Chang Yin Hui:—

"The Charge." "Charge: Yang Yu Ting, Lieutenant-General and Director of the Mukden Arsenal and Chang Yin Hui, Lieutenant-General and ex-Civil Governor of Heilungkiang, have openly disobeyed orders from their superiors, conspired to overthrow the Government and obstruct its policy. Since the 13th year of the Republic all the civil wars have been provoked by defendants who opposed the late Marshal Chang Tso Lin's peaceful intentions and tried to prevent the unification of China.

By refusing to return the five historic castles to the Hopei Province, by refusing to return the military stock belonging to all the railways in China to the Central Government and by refusing to withdraw Mukden troops east of Shan-hai-kwan, defendants did intend to stir up another civil war.

"The Central Assembly of the National Government will meet in Nanking in March this year; defendants have planned to use this occasion for provoking reactionary movements all over China; Yang did promise a certain communist to use his influence for making the Mukden Army take part in this movement and to be responsible for the supply of ammunition; Chang did promise the same communist to use his influence for making the National Defence Army in Heilungkiang take part in the movement and to finance the undertaking from revenues from railways and telegraphs in Manchuria; furthermore he promised to use all the recently disbanded non-commissioned officers for the same purpose. In connection with this plot, defendants have also sent large funds to certain organizations in Europe.

Responsible For Wars.

"Defendants have been largely responsible for the civil wars lately fought in China, and have by nefarious means tried to break up the peace and order of the North-Eastern Provinces and to overthrow the Central Government.

"Defendants have also used their official positions for embezzling funds from the Arsenal, the Railways and the Telegraphs not only have they not remitted the sums due to the Government, but also drawn on the Government for paying the running expenses. The amount thus embezzled reaches Mex. \$200,000,000, as according to official records.

"Defendants also compelled the late Governor Wang Yung Kiang to resign, provoked the rebellion of Kuo Sung Ling, disturbed the money market in Manchuria and prolonged the civil war in China.

When summoned before the Political Council and charged with the above mentioned crimes, defendants failed to give satisfactory explanations and admitted their guilt. Therefore, defendants were referred to the Supreme Military Court for trial.

High Treason.

"The Court has deliberated upon the above charges against defendants and found defendants are both guilty of conspiring against the National Government in co-operation with Communists and Bolsheviks, also guilty of obstructing the unification of China, and embezzlement of public funds. These crimes conjointly make defendants guilty of high treason according to the New Criminal Code Section 101, clause 7; and also guilty of the same offence according to the Amended Military Criminal Code Section 27, clause 7. As according to the New Criminal Code high treason is punished by a death sentence, other charges are not considered.

"(Extract from New Criminal Code, Section 101, clause 1.—Any-one who intends to overthrow the existing government, or to appropriate government property or by other violent actions disturb the Constitution is considered guilty of high treason; chief instigator is sentenced to capital punishment or to imprisonment for life).

"(Extract from Amended Military Criminal Code: Section 27, clause 7.—Any-one who intends to overthrow the government with the aid of Foreign influence or who propagates communism or bolshevism or excites the public to disturb the peace and good order is punished by death sentence.)

Sentence: Capital Punishment.

"Sentence: Yang Yu Ting and Chang Yin Hui are sentenced to capital punishment for high treason and co-operation with communists. (Signed) By the Court.

High Assembly: Chang, Haueh Liang, Commander-in-Chief of North-Eastern Provinces; Chang Tso Hsiang, Commander in charge of Kirin Province; Chang Ching Hui, Chief Administrator of Harbin Special Area.

Judges: Yen Men Hui, Chief Military Judge of the North-Eastern Provinces; Yung Chen, Quarter-master-General of Mukden; Wang Ye Tani, Brigadier-General, commanding the 1st Brigade of Mukden Infantry.—Reuter.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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THE Steamship "ALIPORE"

Carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about 31st JANUARY, 1929, at Daylight, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon the Day before Sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 29th Jan., 1929. [7307]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "PADUA"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 25th JANUARY, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 17th February, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 28th January.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd February, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 17th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

28th January, 1929. [7309]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "GENERAL METZINGER."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 27th JANUARY, 1929.

FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underigned before Tuesday, the 5th February, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 2nd February, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS FROM EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY FOR

TJISALAK DALMY, K'LONG, IN HARBOUR 30th JAN. 1 p.m. MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA BATAVIA

TJIKARANG S'HAU & AMOT IN HARBOUR 30th JAN. 4 p.m. BATAVIA

TJISAROEAM S'HAU & AMOT 7th Feb. 9th Feb. 4 p.m. MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA BATAVIA

TJITAROEM DALMY, K'LONG, & AMOT 11th Feb. 13th Feb. 4 p.m. MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA BATAVIA

TJISONDRIA S'HAU & AMOT 18th Feb.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAIGON	NEWUWANG	On 29th Jan.	5 a.m.
AMOI SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SHANTUNG	On 30th Jan.	3 p.m.
SAIGON	KIUKIANG	On 31st Jan.	Neon
SHANGHAI	HUPSE	On 31st Jan.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 31st Jan.	3 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	TEAN	On 31st Jan.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	On 31st Jan.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	ANHUI	On 31st Jan.	6 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	S'ALO ICHU	On 31st Jan.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	LIANGHOU	On 31st Jan.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	KALGAN	On 31st Jan.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	On 31st Jan.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	YUNNAN	On 31st Jan.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KIYAN	On 31st Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	HUIGHOW	On 31st Jan.	4 p.m.
WUHAIR, CHIFOO & TIENTSIN	S'OOHOU	On 31st Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	KINGTUAN	On 31st Jan.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	On 31st Jan.	4 p.m.

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TAIPING	8th March	15th March
CHANGTE	9th April	16th April
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S.S. "AUTOLYCHUS"	8th February
S.S. "CITY OF GUILDFORD"	22nd March
S.S. "TAOMEDON"	5th April

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ARTAGNAN ... 29th Jan.	COMPAGNE ... 12th Feb.
SPHINX ... 12th Feb.	ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Feb.
G. METZINGER ... 26th Feb.	PORTHOUS ... 12th Mar.
COMPAGNE ... 12th Mar.	CHENONCEAUX ... 26th Mar.
ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Mar.	ATHOS II ... 9th Apr.
PORTHOUS ... 9th Apr.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 23rd Apr.
CHENONCEAUX ... 23rd Apr.	SPHINX ... 7th May
ATHOS II ... 7th May	

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

January 27th.

Bingo Maru, Japanese str., 3,723 tons, Capt. Yamada, from Moji, which port she left on January 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Hupei, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. J. Maley, from Swatow, with 300 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—B. & S.
E. D. D. Mearthe, British str., 3,310 tons, Capt. A. Falconer, from Chinkiang, which port she left on January 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Bay.—A.P.C.
Tjisarlak, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Amoy, with 25 tons of tea and 43 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—J.C.J.L.

January 28th.

Apoe, British str., 1,776 tons, Capt. W. Anderson, from Hongkong, which port she left on January 25th, with a cargo of coal, lying at Quarry Bay.—W. & A. P. S.
Cape Cross, British str., 2,595 tons, Capt. Cooke, from Sourabaya, which port she left on January 13th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24.—J.C.J.L.
Chip Shing, British str., 1,941 tons, Capt. Burleigh, from Canton, in ballast, lying at buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Daviken, Norwegian str., 1,777 tons, Capt. G. Svane, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice and general cargo, amounting to 3,150 tons, lying at buoy No. B47.—Kin Cheong Lee.

Hakodate Maru, Japanese str., 3,298 tons, Capt. H. Takasu, from Japan ports and Shanghai, She left on January 24th, with 947 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Keeman, British str., 3,533 tons, Capt. W. R. F. Holden, from Singapore, which port she left on January 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Kweiyang, British str., 1,580 tons, Capt. E. M. Gellie, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13.—B. & S.
Munaster Castle, British str., 3,823 tons, Capt. Kelly, from Shanghai, which port she left on January 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikow.—Doddwell & Co.

President Grant, American str., 14,119 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Manila, which port she left on January 26th, with 400 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 2,000 tons for through ports, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—American Mail Line.

Seistan, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. Alex. C. Inglis, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. B36.—Fook Nam Co.

Solviken, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. N. Norvalis, from Saigon, which port she left on January 23rd, with rice and rice flour, amounting to 2,870 tons, lying at buoy No. C42.—Fan Yuen Hong.

Taisei Maru, Japanese str., 1,863 tons, Capt. M. Masuda, from Manila, which port she left on January 22nd, with 3,332 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. C53.—M.B.K.

Teau, British str., 1,331 tons, Capt. E. L. Histed, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B43.—B. & S.

Tjikarung, Dutch str., 6,064 tons, Capt. P. Hopman, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

January 28th.

Agustina, for Cebu.
Bingo Maru, for Singapore.
Hakodate Maru, for Singapore.
Hang Sang, for Swatow.
Huong Hoi, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Hupei, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
President Grant, for Shanghai.
Raymond Poincare, for Canton.
Sai, for Saigon.
Wai Shing, for Canton.
Wing Wo, for Kwang Chow Wan.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the President Grant from Manila:—For Hong Kong: Mrs. Lois G. Abel, Miss Dorothy Abel, Mrs. Earl Biscoe, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dawson, Mr. F. H. Dawson, Miss Dorothy Dawson, Mrs. Frank T. Elliott, Master Thomas Elliott, Mr. Frederick S. Fales, Miss Frederick H. Fales, Mr. F. Exidor, Mr. W. Golding, Mr. G. M. Ivory, Mr. H. A. Koller, Mr. P. W. Parker, Mrs. F. H. Dawson, Mrs. Eliza Emmez, Mrs. P. W. Parker, Mrs. J. Pribhdas, Master C. Pribhdas, Master D. Pribhdas, Master I. Pribhdas, Miss L. Pribhdas, Mr. J. A. Scott, Mr. P. A. Shaban, Mr. P. Simon, Mrs. R. J. Sittani, Mr. Louis Smith, Mr. Y. Takemura, Mr. F. H. Tyson, Mrs. Uy Yap Ho, Mr. E. P. Valderrobane, Mr. B. R. Vancutina, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Willis, Mr. Yap Yun Pa, Master Entoir Emmez, For Shanghai: Dr. Horace A. Hall, Mr. Arthur Hanson, Mr. Hu Leh Yung, Mr. W. M. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. George L. Ramsay, Lt. W. P. Turner, U.S.N., Miss B. Theresa Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wescombe, For Honolulu: Dr. J. H. Farrell, Miss May Mott Smith, For San Francisco: Mr. Mack A. Horn, Mr. John D. McCord, Mr. William E. MacDonough, For Los Angeles: Mrs. J. E. Barker, Master Jack Barker, Mrs. A. E. Kincaid, Miss Emeline M. Reed.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Nagasaki on January 27th at 3.30 p.m. and was due to leave yesterday morning, and to arrive at Kobe to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m.
The R.M.S. Empress of Russia, from Hong Kong on January 28th, arrived at Vancouver on January 28th.

The Ben Line s.s. Benledi, from Middlesbrough, Dunkirk, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here on February 6th.
The P. & O. s.s. Alipore left Shanghai for this port on the 26th inst. at noon, and is due here to-day, at about 5 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia left Singapore for Hong Kong on Sunday at 9 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 31st inst., at about 4 p.m.
The B.I. and Apcar Line s.s. Santhia left Kobe for this port on the 24th inst., and is due here this (Tuesday) morning.

The s.s. Saarland (Hamburg Amerika Linie) left Shanghai on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., and is due here to-day. She will leave to-morrow (Wednesday) at noon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Santhia, to-day.
Takada, to-day.
Tilawa, Feb. 5th.
Talambe, Feb. 10th.
Takiwa, Feb. 18th.
Talma, Feb. 17th.
Canadian Pacific Line.
Empress of Australia, Feb. 13th.
Dollar S.S. Line.
President Lincoln, to-day.
President Cleveland, Feb. 1st.
East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John Manners & Co., Agents).
Java, Feb. 2nd.
Danmark, Feb. 10th.
Australia, Feb. 17th.
Chile, Feb. 23rd.
Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arafura, to-morrow.
Tanda, Feb. 4th.
St. Albans, March 4th.
Glen Line.

Glenahane, Feb. 9th.
Glenamoy, Feb. 9th.
Glenagarry, Feb. 18th.
Glenapp, March 4th.
Glenahil, March 16th.
Carnarvonshire, April 1st.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Saarland, to-day.
Havenstein, Feb. 6th.
Ermland, Feb. 19th.
Levenshausen, Feb. 23rd.
Burgensland, March 16th.
Ruhr, April 2nd.
Java-China-Japan Linj.

Tjikini, Feb. 6th.
Tijsondari, Feb. 6th.
Tijscroen, Feb. 7th.
Tijscroen, Feb. 11th.
Tijscroen, Feb. 16th.
Tijscroen, Feb. 20th.
Tijscroen, Feb. 25th.

Messageries Maritimes.

D'Artagnan, to-day.
Compiegne, Feb. 12th.
Sphinx, Feb. 12th.
Andre Lebon, Feb. 26th.
General Metzinger, Feb. 26th.
Portbos, March 14th.
Chenonceaux, March 26th.
Athos II, April 9th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bengal Maru, to-morrow.
Koyu Maru, to-morrow.
Anyo Maru, Jan. 31st.
Hago Maru, Feb. 1st.
Muroran Maru, Feb. 1st.
Hakozaki Maru, Feb. 3rd.
Morikasa Maru, Feb. 4th.
Tajima Maru, Feb. 5th.
Hakoda Maru, Feb. 8th.
Kuma Maru, Feb. 8th.
Malacca Maru, Feb. 8th.
Tamba Maru, Feb. 10th.
Siberia Maru, Feb. 11th.
Sado Maru, Feb. 14th.
Hakusan Maru, Feb. 17th.
Kanagawa Maru, Feb. 18th.
Nagato Maru, Feb. 18th.
Shinyo Maru, Feb. 18th.
Kaga Maru, Feb. 19th.
Rangoon Maru, Feb. 19th.
Delagoa Maru, Feb. 20th.
Yamagata Maru, Feb. 20th.
Suwa Maru, Feb. 22nd.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Trier, Feb. 9th.
Derflinger, Feb. 10th.
Gettingen, Feb. 23th.
Saarbrücken, March 13th.
Trave, March 26th.
Coblenz, April 10th.
Pfalz, April 25th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Alipore, to-day.
Macedonia, Jan. 31st.
Morea, Feb. 2nd.

INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	Steamer	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" "KWAISANG" "CHAKSANG" "FOOSHING"	Sun., 3rd Feb., at 7 a.m. Wed., 6th Feb., at 7 a.m. Wed., 13th Feb., at 7 a.m. Sun., 17th Feb., at 7 a.m.
KOBE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI & MOJI	"HOSANG"	Tues., 5th Feb., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG" "KUTSANG"	Fri., 15th Feb., at 7 a.m. Sun., 24th Feb., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG" "YUENSANG"	Satur., 2nd Feb., at 1 p.m. Tues., 12th Feb., at 1 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Satur., 9th Feb., at Noon Wed., 20th Feb., at Noon
CANTON	"KWAISANG"	Wed., 30th Jan., at 5 p.m.

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Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"	(via Oran)	6th March
Motor Vessel "GLENAGARRY"	(via Oran)	3rd April
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	(via Oran)	1st May

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	9th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGARRY"	19th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	4th March
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	18th March
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	1st April

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Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	departure	9th Feb.
Freight S.S. "Aida"	departure	20th Feb.
Freight S.S. "Laba"	departure	23th Feb.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	departure	9th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Derflinger"	departure	16th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Roland"	departure	31st Mar.
Freight S.S. "Haimon"	departure	31st Mar.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa.

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Pass. S.S. "DERFLINGER"	due here	10th Feb.
Freight S.S. "Goettingen"	due here	23th Feb.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	due here	13th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Trave"	due here	23th Mar.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	due here	10th April
Freight S.S. "Pfalz"	due here	25th April

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AND RETURN

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HAIYANG	Friday,	the 1st Feb.,	at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	Tuesday,	the 5th Feb.,	at 2 p.m.

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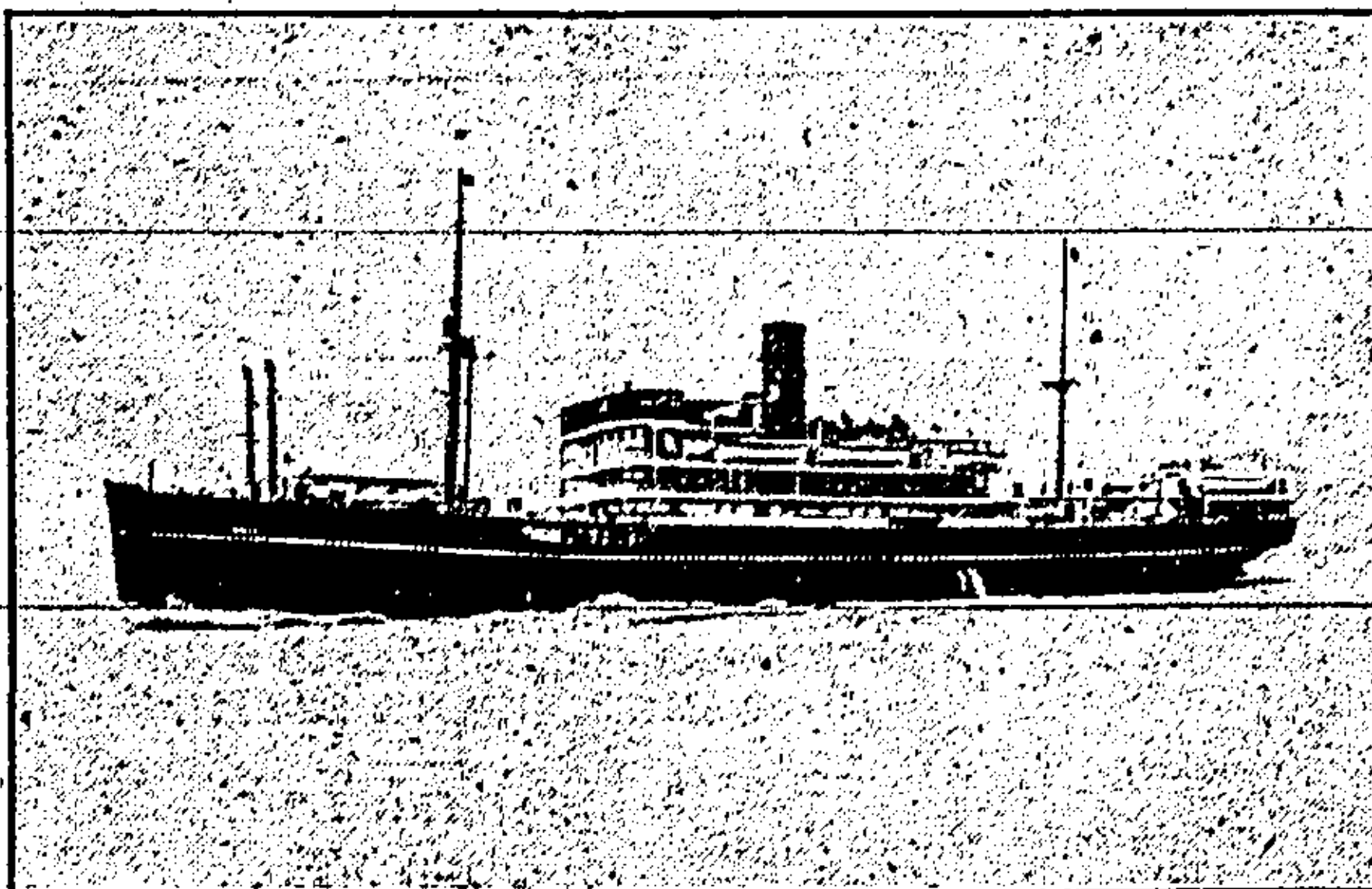
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KOREA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Feb.

SHINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.

SIBERIA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Mar.

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HAKONE MARU (Calls Hull) ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Feb.

FUSEIMI MARU ... Saturday, 9th Mar.

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KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Jan.

KOTI MARU ... Thursday, 31st Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Friday, 1st Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU ... Monday, 4th Mar.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

ATAGO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DELGOA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BENGAL MARU ... Thursday, 31st Jan.

MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOTTORI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Feb.

CEYLON MARU (Calls Keelung omit S'hai) ... Tuesday, 29th Jan.

MURORAN MARU ... Friday, 1st Feb.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Monday, 4th Feb.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS IMPROVE.

THROUGH CARGO ABOUT AVERAGE.

Thirteen arrivals and fifteen departures were shown during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday and cargo returns were fairly good. Local imports showed a slight improvement, but through freights were only about average. Six British arrivals and departures were shown, but the contributions to the cargo returns were small. Ten vessels discharged 11,607 tons of general merchandise for this port of which 1,739 tons were from three British ships. The two best returns were from the s.s. Taipei Maru (Japanese) from Kobe and Miki with 3,352 tons of coal; and the s.s. Daviken (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Hoibow with 3,150 tons of rice and general cargo.

Cargo for through ports amounted to 10,000 tons, of which 1,422 tons were carried by four British ships. The best carriers were the s.s. Tisalak (Dutch) from Dairen and Amoy with 3,448 tons of general cargo, and the s.s. Bingo Maru (Japanese) from Kobe and Miki with 1,551 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	6
American	1	0
Norwegian	2	3
Dutch	1	0
Chinese	2	2
German	0	1
French	0	1
Total	13	15

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Seistan (British) arrived from Swatow with 260 tons of general cargo for other ports. Shantung (British) arrived from Tsingtao and Swatow with 435 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong and 740 tons for other ports. Ruichow (British) arrived from Swatow with 994 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong and 172 tons for through ports. Hupah (British) arrived from Shanghai and Singapore with 300 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 300 tons for through ports.

President Grant (British) arrived from Seattle and Manila with 40 tons of tobacco 250 tons of hemp and 25 tons of general merchandise for this port, and 1,516 tons of coconut, hemp, rope, lumber and cigars for through ports. Solviken (Norwegian) arrived from Saigon with 2,690 tons of rice and rice flour for Hong Kong. Daviken (Norwegian) arrived from Bangkok and Hoibow with 3,150 tons of rice and general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tisalak (Dutch) arrived from Dairen and Amoy with 25 tons of tea, 10 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 4,127 tons of beans and 1,340 tons of general cargo.

Taipei Maru (Japanese) arrived from Kobe and Miki with 3,352 tons of coal for this port and 40 barrels of coal for other ports. Bingo Maru (Japanese) arrived from Yokohama and Miki with 451 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 1,551 tons of general goods for other ports.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

MAKING FAST TO "PRESIDENT GRANT."

A Chinese master of a cargo junk was before Commander J. B. Newell, at the Marine Court yesterday morning charged with making fast to the s.s. Pres. Grant whilst the vessel was still underway. The defendant pleaded not guilty and said that he had only approached within 40 yards of the vessel when the police arrested him.

Lance Sergeant Elliott said that he was on duty on No. 5 Police Launch, and saw the defendant come alongside and make fast to the liner before she had berthed at the Kowloon Wharves. The Chinese coxswain of the police launch also corroborated this evidence.

The defendant was fined \$10 or 10 days' hard labour.

Attempt To Elude The Police.

The mistress of a sampan was also before the Marine Magistrate for anchoring in the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter without a permit; and failing to stop when called upon to do so by the police. Sub-Inspector Andrews, who prosecuted, said that he had received instructions to press the case. The police have made persistent raids on boat people anchoring in the Typhoon Shelter at Causeway Bay, and although a number of them have been arrested and fined the practice still continued. The defendant had two other men on her boat at the time and when she saw the police coming she rowed towards the low water where she could not be arrested. The two men jumped off and made good their escape, but the defendant was arrested. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 on the first summons and \$10 on the second offence.

A Wind That Never Blew.

When Lo Kam Chuen, a seaman, was summoned for anchoring his boat in the cable Reserve area off Tai Kok Tsui, he pleaded guilty and said that owing to the strong wind at the time he had anchored and was preparing his evening meal. The police officer in charge of the case said there was no wind at all at the time when the defendant was arrested. He was fined \$5 with the alternative of 5 days' hard labour.

Other Cases.

Cheung Ip Tai, master of a fishing boat was also fined \$10 for anchoring the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter without a permit. He pleaded guilty and said that he had only recently arrived from Macao and did not know the regulations. Pleading guilty to a summons for anchoring outside five other crafts alongside the s.s. Tisalak (Dutch) when moored to a buoy in midstream, the steersman of a fishing boat was fined \$5.

Japanese Vessel Aground.

A wireless report has been received stating that the s.s. Ashihara Maru has gone aground in the Hainan Straits, and has requested the assistance of a salvage tug. The vessel is operated by the M.S.K. and left here for Hong Kong on January 27th with Captain Hamada in command. A further wireless states that the s.s. New Mathilde which cleared for the South on Sunday is proceeding to the scene.

(Continued on next column.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changte, Feb. 4th.

Taipei, March 8th.

Bank Line.

Poleto, Feb. 1st.

Rosetta, March 2nd.

City of Guildford, March 11th.

City of Delhi, March 11th.

City of Khios, March 31st.

City of Lincoln, April 25th.

Ben Line.

Benledi, Feb. 6th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Dolius, Jan. 31st.

Autolytus, Feb. 1st.

Calchas, Feb. 2nd.

Philoctetes, Feb. 5th.

Patroclus, Feb. 7th.

Lion, Feb. 8th.

Demodocus, Feb. 10th.

Bellerophon, Feb. 20th.

Sarpedon, Feb. 20th.

Euryades, Feb. 24th.

Troilus, Feb. 24th.

Tyndareus, Feb. 24th.

Achilles, March 3rd.

Agamemnon, March 5th.

Antenor, March 7th.

Meriones, March 14th.

Protesilaus, March 19th.

Keemun, March 20th.

Ajax, March 27th.

Oanla, March 28th.

Diomed, March 31st.

Pyrrhus, April 2nd.

Hector, April 4th.

Laomedon, April 5th.

Talthybius, April 8th.

Asphalion, April 14th.

Eurypius, April 20th.

Neleus, April 22nd.

Peleus, April 24th.

Perseus, April 25th.

Dardanus, April 30th.

River Boat Also Aground.

It is also reported that the s.s. Sanning has gone ashore in the vicinity of Wuchow, a little below the Chicken Basket. Local pilots state that from her position it is believed that she is on the rocks and will experience difficulty in getting off. We understand that this was the first trip of the Sanning to Wuchow after a lengthy period on the Kowloon run during which time she replaced the s.s. Wing On.

Cabin Boy's Accident.

A cabin boy on the s.s. Hai Ning (British) which arrived here from Foochow and Swatow was taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a serious scald to his left arm. The accident occurred at Swatow when another member of the crew carrying a boiling kettle of water collided with the cabin boy and spilled the contents over his arm.

Bough Weather Outside.

Nearly all vessels arriving here yesterday report having encountered rough seas and N.E. Monsoons with drizzle and mist. The bad weather is due to the typhoon recently reported.

Favourable Voyage For Sui Tai.

The s.s. Sui Tai which arrived here on Monday night at 9.30 p.m. from Macao reports a favourable maiden trip to that port. She left the Kowloon Docks on Sunday at 9 a.m., arriving at Macao at 11.50 a.m. She left Macao the same day at 5 p.m. arriving here 9.30 p.m.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Eight vessels brought 1,227 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF MADRAS"	London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	9th February
"CITY OF PEKIN"	London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	9th March
"CITY OF KHAERTOUM"	London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	9th April
"CITY OF DELHI"	London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	9th May

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF GUILDFORD" ... 22nd March

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"MYRTLEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th February

"ELMBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th February

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOW" ... 20th April

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Tlo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE LTD.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

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TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BOMBA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PERMANENT AND ORIENTAL MONTHLYLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPPORE"	5,373	31st Jan. 6 a.m.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	7th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	18th Feb.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London and Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"PADUA"	5,907	9th Mar.	Mars. Ldn. A'werp, B'dm, H'bg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KHIVBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	do.
"NALDERA"	10,088	13th Apr.	S'bay, Mars., & London
"KARMALA"	9,128	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,949	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASEMIR"	8,955	11th May	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOBIA"	10,953	20th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th June	Marseilles and London.
"BAJPUTANA"	10,568	22nd July	Bombay, Marseilles & Ldn.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	6th July	Marseilles and London.
"BANPURA"	16,801	20th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHIVBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,949	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASEMIR"	8,955	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Oct.	Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHA"	7,754	30th Jan. 3.30	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKLIWA"	7,836	14th Feb. p.m.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,843	30th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,915	11th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Mar.	do.

B.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Feb. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,858	1st Mar.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	3rd May	do.
"TANDA"	6,858	31st May	do.

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Daire, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Hong Kong, Penang, Singapore, and other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"PADUA"	5,907	29th Jan. 6 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"TAKADA"	6,849	31st Jan.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	1st Feb. Noon	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,856	5th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	12th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	8,135	15th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	19th Feb.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MALWA"	10,283	1st Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARABORE"	6,448	4th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	5th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
		6th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KHYBER"	9,114	8th Mar.	Shanghai.
"NALDERA"	16,088	15th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,764	15th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka.
"LAHORE"	5,252	25th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMAHA"	6,200	25th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,006	28th Mar.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	10,946	29th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"JEYPORE"	6,000	9th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOHEMIR"	5,318	11th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOBEKA"	8,985	12th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOBEKA"	10,953	28th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALWA"	6,656	7th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TALMATA"	10,176	10th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"RAMPUTANA"	18,563	24th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	7th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHFUBA"	18,601	21st June	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	5th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MALWA"	10,283	19th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PAR	DATE
JAPAN	Sancho	29th Jan.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & Europe via Siberia (London 11th Jan.)	Pres. Lincoln	29th Jan.
STRAITS	Tabada	29th Jan.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	D'Aragnan	29th Jan.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Chikling	29th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Arifera	30th Jan.
JAPAN	Arifera	30th Jan.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Arifera	30th Jan.
JAPAN	Arifera	31st Jan.
Europe via Suez (Letters & papers, London 3rd Jan., & Europe, 27th Dec., 1928)	Arifera	31st Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Arifera	1st Feb.
STRAITS & LONDON parcel mail (London, 20th Dec., 1928)	Arifera	1st Feb.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Arifera	4th Feb.
MANILA	Arifera	4th Feb.
SHANGHAI	Arifera	5th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PAR	DATE & TIME
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America, & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 30th Feb., & Europe via Siberia	Pres. Grant	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st March	D'Aragnan	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 10.00 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Wing Wo	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Amoy	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Straits	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Saigon	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Manila	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Sancho & Wuchow	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Manila & parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Saigon	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Manila	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Jara via Batavia	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Straits	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Hothow & Haiphong	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Pakhoi	Shanfung	Tuesday, 29th, Reg. 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Japan, Honolulu & (San Francisco) due San Francisco, 5th March	Shanfung	Wednesday, 30th, Reg. 10.30 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	Shanfung	Wednesday, 30th, Reg. 10.30 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shanfung	Wednesday, 30th, Reg. 10.30 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 16th February	Shanfung	Wednesday, 30th, Reg. 10.30 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st March	Shanfung	Wednesday, 30th, Reg. 10.30 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Shanfung	Thursday, 31st, Reg. 8.30 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.
Amoy	Shanfung	Thursday, 31st, Reg. 8.30 A.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.30 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up \$30,000,000
 Reserve Funds \$8,000,000
 Sterling \$14,000,000
 Silver \$20,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

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 N. S. Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 Hong Kong, 8th Jan., 1929. [26]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. C. HYNNE, Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [8]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

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(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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Authorized Capital: Guilders 150,000,000. (212,500,000).
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 Reserve Fund: Guilders 40,000,000. (53,333,333).

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BRANCHES: Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Borneo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 30th Aug., 1928. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve Fund Yen 102,500,000

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O. STEENSTRA, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 30th Aug., 1928. [34]

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to—
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

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Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
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Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

Princes Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid up Frs. 50,000,000
 Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
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Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the world.

L. BERNIS, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1928.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
 18, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
 Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
 Paid-up Capital £1,080,000
 Reserve Fund and Reserves £1,534,846

BRANCHES:
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BRANCHES:
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HONG KONG BRANCHES:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 1st Sept., 1928. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 18,768,900.00
 RESERVE FUND 9,864,298.50

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 Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE TRUST COMPANY OF COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

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Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

ERON J. CHEN, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [37]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
 94, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Frs. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital: Frs. 68,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund: Frs. 102,000,000.00

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IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 20th November, 1928. [32]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$11,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,864,200
 RESERVE FUND 880,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers: THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$25.

LOOKE-POONG-CHAI, Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$10,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000
 RESERVE 1,200,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
 Batavia, London, Penang, Singapore, Bombay, Manila, Bangkok, Soerabaya, Calcutta, Melbourne, Saigon, Sydney, Canton, Nagasaki, San Francisco, Tientsin, Haiphong, New York, Cebu, Yokohama, Osaka, Seattle, Tokyo, Kobe, Paris, Soerabaya, Yokohama, Kowloon, Peking, Shanghai.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

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 KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 28th, 1929.

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